

Ministers force Thatcher into Ford-BL retreat

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Cabinet ministers forced the Prime Minister into a sharp about-turn yesterday, vetoing Ford's takeover talks with BL in a signal and rebellious reassertion of collective cabinet responsibility.

Tomorrow

The modern way to woo. Roses are red, violets are blue, but today's Valentines are bored stiff with them.

Portfolio

There is £4,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio competition - double the usual amount because no-one won yesterday.

Farrakhan held at Heathrow

Mr Louis Farrakhan, the American black Muslim leader notorious for anti-semitic remarks, arrived at Heathrow from Chicago yesterday intending to fly to Lagos.

Madrid blast kills admiral

Vice-Admiral Cristóbal Colón, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, was assassinated in a grenade attack on his car in Madrid.

Defence anger

The Labour Party reacted angrily to American criticisms of its defence policy as the USAF announced that it was withdrawing 24 aircraft and a thousand servicemen from Britain.

Couple jailed

A young couple who embarked on a Bonnie and Clyde style series of robberies shortly after their wedding have been jailed.

Pound firmer

The pound rose more than a cent to \$1.40 as oil prices picked up to \$16.50 a barrel. The sterling index rose 0.3 to 73.9.

Haiti defiance

President Duvalier's grip on Haiti appeared weaker as the island's middle-class commercial community refused to carry on with business as usual despite tough government measures.

Fraud trial

A senior British EEC official took part in a £1.8 million fraud involving a single counterfeit cheque, the Central Criminal Court was told.

Snow forecast

Cold weather yesterday brought confusion to the roads. Persistent frost and more snow showers are forecast.

Actress dies

Dandy Nichols, famous for her portrayal of Alf Garnett's wife in the television series Till Death Us Do Part, has died in hospital in London.

SPECIAL REPORT

Sussex University started a revolution in education in the 1960s. A Special Report looks at how it lived up to its promise.

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Business, Sport, Law Report, Leaders, Letters, Motoring, Parliament, Sale Room, Science, Snow Reports, TV & Radio, Theatres, etc.



The Prince and Princess of Wales on their way to the ski slopes at the start of their winter holiday in Klosters, Switzerland

MPs call for full Westland papers

Mr Michael Heseltine yesterday injected fresh controversy into the Westland affair when he told the Commons defence committee that summaries of key documents provided to it by the Department of Trade and Industry were inadequate.

Dirty hospitals to lose immunity

National Health Service hospitals with unhygienic and infested kitchens will soon no longer be immune from criminal prosecution.

Hope for exports boost

Russia trade plan agreed by Britain

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain and the Soviet Union yesterday announced a new long-term economic and industrial co-operation programme which the Government said should help British firms to win exports worth billions of pounds into the next decade.

Channel deal

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Francois Mitterrand will sign the Channel Tunnel treaty in the Chapter House of Canterbury Cathedral next Wednesday.

Peres vow to avenge terrorism

Mr Shimon Peres threatened yesterday to strike back hard if there were any terrorist attacks against Israel.

£2.3bn Distillers bid

A new record-breaking takeover bid was launched for Distillers, the Haig whisky to Gordon's gin company (Jeremy Warner writes).

More than a butt of sack for the poet

From Michael Binyon, Washington

America will soon have its first poet laureate. President Reagan has signed the decree, and within a few weeks a federal versifier-at-large is to be chosen.

Strike follows leak at N-plant

By Peter Davenport and Pearce Wright

Eight hundred construction workers at the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant walked out on strike yesterday in protest at the handling of the escape of radioactive plutonium mist.

Murdoch wins injunction against union

The High Court yesterday granted an injunction to News Group Newspapers against the union Sogat 82 over the printing of the News of the World in Manchester.

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Advertisement for language courses: 'Learn to speak a new language. Anytime. Anywhere.' 'Speak French, German or Spanish with ease in 30-45 hours - or all your money back!' Includes a coupon and contact information.

# US official's attack on unilateralism angers Labour Party

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Labour Party reacted angrily yesterday to criticisms of its defence policy by Mr Richard Perle, a United States Assistant Defence Secretary.

The moves came as it was announced that 24 military aircraft and about 1,000 Servicemen are to be withdrawn from Britain by the United States Air Force beginning in the spring of next year.

In a lecture delivered in London on Wednesday evening, Mr Perle said the Labour Party's policy of "aggressive unilateralism" had almost unique potential for the destruction of the Atlantic security relationships.

He said other differences could be accommodated, "but something as fundamental as the unilateralism of the British Labour Party seems to me the only threat that I can imagine that could lead to the sort of divergence that could destroy the integrity and the effectiveness of the Atlantic Alliance".

He thought, however, that it was "rather unlikely" that parties with those or similar views would come to power, and even less likely that, in

power, they would adopt the policies which, out of power, they were preaching.

Mr Kevin Macnamara, a Labour Party defence spokesman, said that what could lead to the break-up of the Atlantic alliance would be ill-informed lectures by unelected representatives of the American Government.

Mr Perle had completely misrepresented the basis and nature of the Labour Party's policy. He should ask himself whether he wanted an ally or a satellite.

The decision to withdraw the American aircraft and Servicemen was announced by the USAF yesterday as a result of an annual review by the USAF of its worldwide commitments (the Press Association reports).

The changes involve the withdrawal of 18 RF-4C Phantom reconnaissance aircraft from Alconbury in Cambridgeshire and 6 F-111F swing-wing bombers from Lakehurst in Suffolk. Six of the Phantoms will be redeployed in Europe and the remainder will go back to the United States to replace losses there.

As a result of those changes, about 785 Servicemen will be leaving Alconbury, but the USAF said that those would be offset by the arrival of 750 there or at Molesworth, where cruise missiles are to be based, by 1988. The US Air Force presence in that area will, therefore, be broadly unchanged.

Five anti-nuclear campaigners were arrested for damaging the fence as thousands of protesters blockaded the Molesworth base yesterday in snow and sub-zero temperatures.

The blockade marked the first anniversary of the arrival of Mr Michael Heseltine, who was then Secretary of State for Defence, at Molesworth to give the go-ahead for clearance of the site.

The demonstrators, estimated by police at 3,000 and by the CND at 5,000, arrived aboard hundreds of minibuses, coaches and cars to stand or sit in the snow around the perimeter fence.

The police made a point of allowing through vehicles with hot soup and other provisions, but by lunchtime two people had been taken away to be treated for hypothermia.

# Pressure to end all building immunity

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Pressure will mount for the abolition of Crown immunity for all government buildings after the announcement yesterday that hospitals will no longer be covered.

Today a private member's Bill comes before the House of Commons for its second reading. It would end Crown immunity under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and make all government premises liable to inspection and prosecution if they did not come up to the required standards.

At present all central government buildings (but not local authority buildings such as schools) enjoy Crown immunity, an ancient common law principle that no proceedings, either criminal or civil, can be brought against the Crown.

This means that when conditions in Crown buildings such as prisons, police stations, government offices and until now hospitals fail to meet the standards required under such legislation as the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, no court proceedings can be brought against those responsible even if the conditions result in serious illness, grave injury or death.

Yesterday Mr Clive Wadley, assistant secretary of the Institution of Environmental Health Officers, said he welcomed the decision to abolish Crown immunity for hospitals. But the institution's campaign always had been for removal of Crown immunity across the board.

"Obviously we have gone for hospitals first because it is in these establishments that deaths have occurred.

There also was concern that nurses' premises, for example, did not always meet the required standards under housing laws, and hospitals with their numerous chimneys and boilers might not comply with anti-pollution laws.

At present the problem was that the environmental health officers did not even have access to government establishments under the Property Services Agency, which included the Customs and Excise offices, Inland Revenue and Paymaster General.

The institution would be pressing for an end to Crown immunity each time that there was an opportunity for the Government to review the law.

Other groups are also pressing for abolition of Crown immunity. The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders is particularly concerned about prisons where there is no arrangement equivalent to that for hospitals allowing environmental health officers access to advise on good practice.



Mr Michael Heseltine, leaving home yesterday to appear before the Defence Select Committee (Photographic: Chris Harris)

# Bristow 'had offer to change sides'

By Robin Young

Mr Alan Bristow disclosed yesterday that shortly before the Westland shareholders' meeting he was offered a £2.25 million profit on the shares he then held and a seat on the board by Sir John Cuckney—if he would switch his support to the Sikorsky-Fiat bid.

Mr Bristow claimed that Sir John, who is chairman of Westland, and Sir Gordon White, of Hanson Trust, arrived unannounced at a meeting he had with Mr Hubert Faure, senior executive vice-president of Sikorsky's parent company, United Technologies.

"They wanted me to do something which I thought was entirely improper", Mr Bristow said. "They also said it was about time that I got the recognition I deserved for my services to British industry. I think it is quite immoral."

Mr Bristow said that it was the second offer he had received that day to buy out his shares. "The other came from an independent source. It also spoke of the possibility of some public recognition, but did not include a seat on the board. I have had another such offer since, but I will not say from whom."

Sir John confirmed that he had met Mr Bristow twice but said: "All I am willing to say is that both meetings I assumed to be confidential. Each time I met him Mr Bristow told me that he wanted to be chairman of Westland. Apart from that I am not prepared to say where, when, or what was discussed at meetings which were supposed to be confidential. That is got the way to do business."

Mr Bristow denied he had been guilty of any breach of confidence. "No one asked me to treat the meeting of January 16 as confidential. If they had, I would," Sir John's suggestion that he had indicated a desire to be chairman of Westland was "a wonderful distortion of the truth."

Mr Bristow's version was that Sir John asked him whether he would consider becoming chairman. "I said I would have to consider it, but as I was not told what the salary would be, the terms of contract, or the terms of reference it would have been impossible to say more."

"Obviously if the terms were right I would have to consider any offer of the chairmanship very seriously indeed, but it would be quite unbusiness-like for me to request such a thing."

Geoffrey Smith, page 4

# Handsworth to be part of £8m initiative on jobs

By Stephen Goodwin, Political Staff

The Government yesterday launched a new initiative to improve job and business prospects in selected inner-city areas with high ethnic minority populations. Two of the target areas, St Pauls in Bristol, and Handsworth, Birmingham, have been the scene of fierce street violence.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of State for Employment, told the Commons that the Government wanted to intensify and bring together the efforts of government departments, local councils, the private sector and local communities in eight small inner-city areas.

Within these it intended to try out new approaches, particularly on training and self-employment opportunities. This would be tackled through projects of direct benefit to local residents and to their environment.

"We shall seek to stimulate enterprise and provide a stronger base for the local economy. We shall give special attention to the problems of young people from ethnic minorities where they are particularly disadvantaged", Mr Clarke said.

But the £8 million allocated by the Government to get the initiative off the ground was derided by Opposition MPs. Mr John Prescott, Labour's employment spokesman, said it was "a mouse of a statement compared to the scale of the problem".

Mr Clarke said in his statement that the Government had selected areas which were diverse in character but whose residents shared problems of deprivation and lack of opportunities.

In addition to St Pauls and Handsworth, the areas are Notting Hill and North Peckham in London, the Chapeltown area of Leeds,

# EETPU executive delays crisis talks

By Michael Horsnell

The executive of the electricians' union, which was instructed by the Trades Union Congress on Wednesday to stop co-operating with News International at Wapping, will not meet until next Tuesday to discuss its response—only 24 hours before the TUC deadline for compliance runs out.

Mr Tom Breakell, president of the 350,000-member union, yesterday told the EETPU executive that the TUC had found it guilty of conduct detrimental to the union movement.

But original plans to call a special meeting of the executive were called off in favour of next Tuesday's normal monthly meeting.

If the union fails to comply with the TUC instruction by the next day it faces suspension and ultimate expulsion by the full Congress on a card vote in September.

That could lead to a full-scale membership war between the EETPU and affiliated unions.

A big sticking point is likely to be the TUC general council's demand that EETPU should not enter a single union agreement at Wapping where Mr Rupert Murdoch's four News International titles are produced.

The EETPU was the only union to negotiate with News

# Kinnock maintains Press ban

By Anthony Bevis

Mr Neil Kinnock last night held a House of Commons press conference from which representatives of News International, the Sunday Times, the Sunday Telegraph and the Daily Mail, were excluded.

The Labour leader broke his formal links with parliament yesterday when he held a press conference with journalists last week when, after a Labour Party National Executive resolution, he said that because of the industrial dispute over Wapping he would "not accept questions or other approaches from journalists employed by News International". Because News International journalists alone could not be excluded from his Thursday lobby briefings, those meetings were cancelled.

His office yesterday invited selected journalists to a private meeting.

Representatives of the Daily Mail and the Yorkshire Post said they would not attend. But journalists from the Guardian, Financial Times, Daily Express, Mirror, and from the Press Association, BBC and ITN, said they would be there if they had the time.

Mr James Whiteman, of the Daily Telegraph, told The Times: "I am not answering the question".

# Mountains of food 'a timebomb'

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The continued existence of Europe's food mountains represented a "time bomb" which could blow up its agricultural policy, Mr Frans Andriessen, the EEC Agriculture Commissioner, said yesterday.

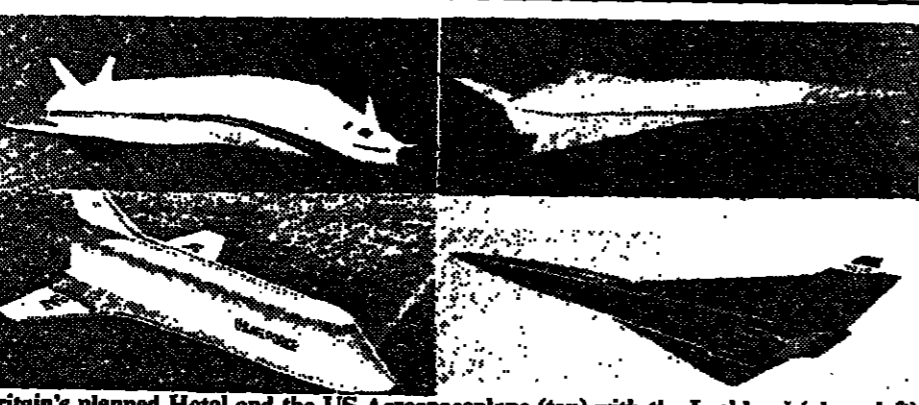
In the closing address to a conference in London, on the day after the European Commission announced its latest farm price proposals, Mr Andriessen said it would be irresponsible to ignore the dangers.

That was why the Commission proposed to begin this year its £1,800 million programme to dispose of surplus stocks.

"By any commercial standards, the way in which we accumulate and maintain such stocks is absurd," he said.

So far from stabilising the market, they permanently destabilized it. "The longer we keep them, the more expensive it becomes to dispose of them," he told the conference, organized by the magazine *Agra Europe*.

Prices may be frozen, page 7



Britain's planned Hotel and the US Aerospaceplane (top) with the Lockheed (above left) and Nasa models of the hypersonic "Orient Express," research for which is going ahead.

# Spaceplane, British style

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Competition is building between the United States and Europe to be the first to build a spaceplane.

The encouragement given to the American aerospace industry by President Reagan in his State of the Union address was for the building of the "Orient Express", a relative late entrant to the field which it is planned will be capable of flying in low earth orbit from Washington to Tokyo in two hours.

A design of such a vehicle was produced last year by British Aerospace with its Hotel (horizontal takeoff and landing) project, which the

# Joseph to defy exam boycott

Continued from page 1

being provided in school hours and the Government is funding 90 per cent of the cost of supply cover for teachers released to attend these seminars up to a total of £3 million expenditure.

The preparations, including the initial training programme and the extra training from September 1986 onwards, were unprecedented.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, deputy general secretary of the NAS/NUWT, said that £8 million was a "drop in the ocean". He said: "It does not in any way recognise the enormous amount of additional work required of teachers who will have to revolutionize their syllabuses, and it does not recognise the fact that industrial action in the 1985 salaries dispute has crippled a large part of the operation beyond the point of no return."

If the exam went ahead, "unholy chaos" would reign, Mr de Gruchy said.

The Secondary Examinations Council, which is responsible for introducing the new exam, estimates that teachers' attendance rate at the current training courses is between 60 and 75 per cent despite the union boycott.

"There is no way we can go back now because all the preparations are in train," Sir Wilfred Cockcroft, the council's chairman and chief executive said.

# Ministers force BL retreat

Continued from page 1

on the Labour motion had been one to nine, but that slumped to an 84-vote majority when the Government had called for support in pursuing all options for the nationalized group which had received £2.2 billion in grants and a further £1.5 billion in guarantees since it was nationalized 10 years ago.

Among those who failed to vote in the second motion were Mr Michael Heseltine, Mr Francis Pym and Sir Ian Gilmour, all former Conservative cabinet ministers.

Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, said last night: "Incompetence is the hallmark of the BL saga, just as incompetence underlies the Westland affair."

Speaking in Watford, he said: "We cannot buy British if there is nothing British left to buy" and he added that the Government knew the price of everything but the value of nothing.

The Conservative Party's present difficulties were emphasized last night by Mr George Gardiner, a backbench Conservative loyalist, who said in Stratford, south London: "The overwhelming majority of Tory MPs remain loyal to Mrs Thatcher and are sick to death of this assassination campaign."

# Experts clash on birth

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Senior obstetricians clashed yesterday over the handling by Mrs Wendy Savage of a birth over which she is accused of professional incompetence.

Mr John McGarry, the senior consultant obstetrician at the North Devon Hospital, said he did not believe Mrs Savage's management of the case could be faulted. Her employer, Tower Hamlets Health Authority, is accusing her of "idiosyncratic" management, outside the normal limits of medical practice, which was "potentially hazardous to the unborn child".

Mr McGarry also made it plain that he did not believe that Professor Jurgis Grudzinskas, head of obstetrics at the London Hospital, who helped to frame the charges against Mrs Savage, had taken a disinterested view of the case.

Mr McGarry's comments were read out to the inquiry by Mrs Savage's counsel, Mr John Hendy, as he was cross-examining Professor Grudzinskas.

The woman in question, referred to as Mrs S.P., spent eight hours in the second stage of labour before having her baby safely delivered by caesarian section. As the labour dragged on she was given a syntocinon drip to speed up the contractions of her uterus.

Mr McGarry, who reviewed the cases on Mrs Savage's behalf, stated that the case was "highly unusual" in that the baby, in the breech position, failed over several hours to descend through the "gigantic" pelvic of a woman who was over 6ft tall.

He stated: "It seems extremely curious to me that this case is used as an example of poor management on Mrs Savage's part."

Professor Grudzinskas argued that he would not have used syntocinon so late in the day and would have considered a caesarian delivery several hours earlier.

# Glue-sniff parent's remorse

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A father told an inquest yesterday how he put his son aged 10 in care in an effort to stop him glue-sniffing.

For four years after Billy Smithson returned home his father thought he was well, but the schoolboy was still experimenting with drugs. He died two weeks ago, aged 14, after inhaling petrol from a moped during a party. He had been in a coma in hospital for two months.

Mr James Smithson said last night after a coroner passed a verdict of death by misadventure: "I want to plead with other boys not to experiment with anything like this. The only way to stamp this evil out is to pass a law to punish youngsters who start sniffing glue to stop others from trying it."

Mr Smithson, a pipe layer of Hillson Drive, Fareham, Hampshire, who brought two children up after his wife left, said he discovered Billy was sniffing glue when he found him reeling in the bathroom.

# Two held over Sikh attacks

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Two Asian men were being questioned last night by detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad investigating the murder of a Sikh leader and the wounding of another in incidents in west London.

The attacks last month were directed at moderate leaders in the Sikh community in the Southall area. The two men were held when detectives raided an address in south London. Police are also seeking a third man suspected of being the gunman.

# Sharkey pair held by IRA

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The mother and sister of the pop star Feargal Sharkey, Mrs Mirabel Sharkey and her married daughter, Ursula Clifford, were held hostage yesterday for more than five hours by six masked IRA gunmen in a house on the outskirts of Londonderry's Shantallow.

Police believe the gunmen had been setting up an ambush for security forces

# Leyland's truck ride through trouble

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Leyland's problems with its truck operations began to look ominous as long ago as the late 1970s.

While most of its European rivals were riding high with booming sales at home and overseas, the British company was hampered by outdated trucks and too many inefficient and scattered factories.

But with the help of £370 million in government financing it was just embarking on a fundamental reorganization aimed at providing a whole

# Times supplements

The three *Times* supplements—the Educational Supplement, the Higher Education Supplement and the Literary Supplement—will be on sale tomorrow. Distribution will be near to normal in most parts of the country except the London area.

Buying The Times overseas: USA \$12.00, Canada \$12.00, Australia \$12.00, New Zealand \$12.00, South Africa \$12.00, India \$12.00, Pakistan \$12.00, Sri Lanka \$12.00, Ceylon \$12.00, Hong Kong \$12.00, Singapore \$12.00, Malaysia \$12.00, Brunei \$12.00, Indonesia \$12.00, Thailand \$12.00, Philippines \$12.00, Vietnam \$12.00, Cambodia \$12.00, Laos \$12.00, Myanmar \$12.00, Burma \$12.00, Maldives \$12.00, Seychelles \$12.00, Mauritius \$12.00, Reunion \$12.00, French Polynesia \$12.00, New Caledonia \$12.00, Wallis & Futuna \$12.00, French Southern Territories \$12.00, Monaco \$12.00, San Marino \$12.00, Vatican City \$12.00, Liechtenstein \$12.00, Switzerland \$12.00, Austria \$12.00, Germany \$12.00, Italy \$12.00, France \$12.00, Spain \$12.00, Portugal \$12.00, Greece \$12.00, Turkey \$12.00, Cyprus \$12.00, Malta \$12.00, Gibraltar \$12.00, Jersey \$12.00, Guernsey \$12.00, Channel Islands \$12.00, Isle of Man \$12.00, Ireland \$12.00, United Kingdom \$12.00.

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# More tests on staff at Sellafield

## ENERGY

No risk to the public was caused by the small release of plutonium radioactivity from the main reprocessing building at Sellafield, Mr Alastair Goodlad, Under Secretary of State for Energy, assured MPs in the Commons.

In his statement about the leak he said tests on staff for contamination had so far shown no cause for concern. British Nuclear Fuels would carry out further tests on staff over the next few days. He later said the plant had restarted operations today (Thursday) and he hoped there would be no more discharges.

British Nuclear Fuels have reported (he said) that during maintenance operations on a pump during which air was accidentally blown across a flow of liquid with plutonium in it. This caused a mist with a small amount of plutonium in suspension.



Mr Goodlad Do not close the plant

The incident arose during maintenance operations on a pump during which air was accidentally blown across a flow of liquid with plutonium in it. This caused a mist with a small amount of plutonium in suspension.

Monitoring equipment, which is extremely sensitive, gave an alarm. Staff quickly traced the source of the escape. Shut off the flow of air and instituted procedures for evacuating all non-essential staff.

A member of the nuclear installations inspectorate was on site and was notified at the time. My department and other interested Government departments were notified shortly afterwards.

The company has estimated that a very small radiation release from the building of 50 micro-curies may have occurred, though no release was detected from their monitoring equipment outside the building.

The nuclear installations inspectorate has already initiated an investigation in co-operation with the radiochemicals inspectorate and will make a statement about the incident within the next few days. The company is also conducting its own enquiry into the incident.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on environment, who had called for the plant to be closed, said that the company's claim, some radio active material had escaped into the atmosphere.

Mr Goodlad (he added) discount the inevitable but unjustified calls likely to be made for the Government to close the plant, which would immediately throw 11,000 of its employees out of work. He will institute the most rigorous enquiry and ensure that its reports are available to the House and the public as soon as possible.

The Government convey to the management of British Nuclear Fuels the fact that the industry can only have a future if there is public acceptance of its activities.

It is a regular series of such incidents, whether serious or not in terms of nuclear material, simply undermines public confidence in the industry.

Mr Goodlad: The precise amount of the discharge will be very welcome. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions when Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said £2 billion of taxpayers' money had gone into the industry and the benefit would be reaped by a few millionaires.

Mr Kinnock said it was a foreign sell-out. Mrs Thatcher said the Labour government did not object when Chrysler took a majority share in Rootes.

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford South, Lab) in view of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry's determination yesterday on the proposed sale of BL to the Americans, will he reconsider the proposals? Will he make a statement, particularly in light of the threat as outlined by him of no security for the workers of BL?

Mrs Thatcher: There will be a statement on BL from Mr Channon. Inward investment in Britain and equity investment in Britain from overseas has created 100,000 new jobs and safeguarded many more and one of the objects and purposes of our entering the European Community is to attract that investment to this country.

Mr Anthony Favell (Stockport, C) Would she remind those engaged in the UK car industry that the share of the home market has dropped from 90 per cent 25 years ago to 34 per cent now? How many job losses to suppliers such as British Steel have been caused by this abysmal performance?

Mrs Thatcher: The performance and productivity has improved but not enough yet to recover a sufficient share of the car market.

The only way to do that is to be competitive, not only on price but on design and delivery, and I hope car industries will continue to strive for that end.

Mr Kinnock: British public investment in BL, the Prime Minister think British taxpayers saved it in order that

it could be used for a foreign sell-out?

Mrs Thatcher: The British taxpayer has been very generous to BL. We wish there to be a secure future for the car industry in this country and wish that in mind we have taken certain decisions.

Mr Kinnock: Since she discussed this matter in Cabinet this morning what security, what assurances and which one does she think can be sustained in the light of the international car market and the fact that decisions would be made well outside this country for reasons that primarily would benefit a multi-national outside this country?

Mrs Thatcher: One gets a larger share of the market by the freedom of being efficient and having a very good distribution mechanism. His government did not object to Chrysler taking a majority share in Rootes.

Mr Kinnock: Does she think that is a precedent that should be followed? Does she think that if £2 billion worth of British taxpayers' money has gone into this industry, all the benefit should be reaped by a foreign multinational?

Mrs Thatcher: If there were a private sector buyer for the whole lot in Britain, that would be very welcome.

Mr John Moxon (Glasgow Cathcart, Lab) in view of the fact that the Prime Minister and ministers have consistently said over the past month that we must have regard to the views of any genuine workers of Westland to decide the future of that company, will she now give the same regard to the workers of BL?

Mrs Thatcher: The British Government decided not to mount any rescue package for Westland, or to put in any more money other than writing off £40 million expenditure already incurred.

Mr Stewart Bell (Middlesbrough, Lab) How much taxpayer's subsidy has gone into the farming industry. Mrs Thatcher: The system of support changed from direct support when we went into Europe. The amount of support which comes from the taxpayer through the Common Agricultural Policy is what we are trying to get the surpluses down.

## INDUSTRY

A private sector buyer for the whole of BL in Britain would be very welcome. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions when Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said £2 billion of taxpayers' money had gone into the industry and the benefit would be reaped by a few millionaires.

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Mr Kinnock: British public investment in BL, the Prime Minister think British taxpayers saved it in order that

# Private buyer for whole of Leyland would be welcome

## INDUSTRY

A private sector buyer for the whole of BL in Britain would be very welcome. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions when Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said £2 billion of taxpayers' money had gone into the industry and the benefit would be reaped by a few millionaires.

Mr Kinnock said it was a foreign sell-out. Mrs Thatcher said the Labour government did not object when Chrysler took a majority share in Rootes.

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford South, Lab) in view of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry's determination yesterday on the proposed sale of BL to the Americans, will he reconsider the proposals? Will he make a statement, particularly in light of the threat as outlined by him of no security for the workers of BL?

Mrs Thatcher: There will be a statement on BL from Mr Channon. Inward investment in Britain and equity investment in Britain from overseas has created 100,000 new jobs and safeguarded many more and one of the objects and purposes of our entering the European Community is to attract that investment to this country.

Mr Anthony Favell (Stockport, C) Would she remind those engaged in the UK car industry that the share of the home market has dropped from 90 per cent 25 years ago to 34 per cent now? How many job losses to suppliers such as British Steel have been caused by this abysmal performance?

Mrs Thatcher: The performance and productivity has improved but not enough yet to recover a sufficient share of the car market.

The only way to do that is to be competitive, not only on price but on design and delivery, and I hope car industries will continue to strive for that end.

Mr Kinnock: British public investment in BL, the Prime Minister think British taxpayers saved it in order that

# Labour ridicule initiative for inner cities

## EMPLOYMENT

Eight inner city areas have been chosen for an initiative aimed at improving job opportunities and the quality of life. Mr Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General and chief Commons spokesman on employment, announced in the Commons that the Government would spend £3 million on the initiative.

In the teeth of loud laughter and jeering from Labour MPs, he said he hoped the House would welcome this bold experiment which would have £3 million of additional money comprising £3 million from within the Department of Employment's existing provision and £5 million from the reserve.

Mr Clarke said small "task forces" would be established in each of the areas to work with the local authorities and local community and voluntary organisations. They would seek to attract private sector participation.

This was a concentrated and targeted effort to be led by the local authorities, the people and the MP.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L) asked the minister to explain the absence of any Treasury minister from the initiative, bearing in mind that the downward spiral of deprivation was largely due to false Treasury dogma. Why was there no mention of housing in the statement?

Mr Clarke said the idea was to bring together the efforts of all central Government departments more closely. He was not going into the whole business of housing policies.

Mr Michael Foot (Blancmange, Lab) he wants to prove his proposals are not derisory he will say in each area affected how much money has been withdrawn in rate support grant compared with the new money he proposes to spend. What about those areas which have had persistent chronic unemployment since 1979 and earlier where money has been taken away?

Mr Clarke agreed that some local authorities had, because of their expenditure on all the programmes, got into overspending difficulties and incurred penalties.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, said it was a mouse of a statement compared to the scale of the problem in the inner cities.

Mr Clarke: The essential point he has missed is that this new initiative goes alongside all the other initiatives, policies and expenditure by this Government in all its departments.

For example, the urban programme has trebled in money terms and doubled in real terms compared with expenditure under Labour.

£1 million in each of these areas over and above the central Government money already going into them will have a most significant effect.



Geoffrey Smith

Sir Robert Armstrong's appearance before the Defence Select Committee on Wednesday was an occasion of considerable political importance. He did not bring the Westland saga to an end. That would have been impossible. But I suspect that he may have reduced the pitch of the controversy to a lower level at which it may cease to dominate public affairs as it has for the past two months.

There are a great many people who remain unconvinced by Mrs Thatcher's explanation of the leak of the Solicitor-General's letter. That is clear from the opinion polls.

I am sceptical as to whether Sir Robert will have removed many of these uncertainties. But he raised no fresh doubts. Nobody who found Mrs Thatcher's version plausible before would be likely to find it any less convincing now. No new charges emerged for the critics to pursue.

Had he stonewalled as Mr Britton did last week, the demand for further civil service witnesses to be brought before the committee would have been irresistible. But his answers to questions were succinct, subtle and occasionally ingenious in their phrasing. He did himself and the committee credit by taking it seriously.

He has also made it much less likely that the committee will now require other officials to appear in person. Indeed, the committee now has a delicate choice, which it is wisely going to ponder.

Sir Robert appeared to draw a distinction between the attitude of officials in the Prime Minister's office and the Department of Trade and Industry. The latter were concerned about the propriety of what they were being asked to do. The former, he seemed to imply, displayed no such constitutional sensitivity.

This might justify the committee at least calling upon Mr Bernard Ingham to give evidence before it. But when the purpose of interrogation is to elucidate a misunderstanding would it really make much sense to question only the person at one end of the telephone? If Mr Ingham, why not Miss Colette Bowe? If the press secretaries, why not the private secretaries as well?

A reasonable case in logic could, therefore, be made for calling upon a succession of further official witnesses. But the committee has to deal in politics as well as in logic, and it has to beware of the feeling that it is over-reaching itself.

Already the criticism is heard increasingly that the leak is really no business of the Defence Committee. A growing number of Conservative members are becoming nervous over the possible effect of the committee's activities on the party's electoral fortunes, and parliamentary opinion would certainly swing against the committee if it was thought to be indulging in a witchhunt.

Up to now the committee has asserted its authority effectively. For an obviously anxious Cabinet Secretary to be grilled for nearly three hours without a trace of bureaucratic smugness was, in its way, a landmark in the history of the select committee system.

But the House of Commons is ambivalent about its relatively new select committees. They are appreciated as a valuable addition to the armoury of the legislature.

But they also attract a fair amount of resentment, partly from the jealousy of those who are not prepared to devote their time to such work and partly because they are accused of diverting attention from the floor of the House.

Every active committee therefore has to guard against the accusation that it is getting above itself. For that reason, I suspect that after Sir Robert's performance the Defence Select Committee will, on reflection, do so more than possibly call for written evidence from Mr Ingham and perhaps Miss Bowe.

If so, that would much reduce the chances of further drama, and it is new dramatic developments not the repetition of old accusations that will be needed to keep the Westland saga running with its former intensity.

I think a stage may now have been reached when, unless something new occurs, it will no longer be the direct impact of Westland that will matter but the indirect effect upon the authority of ministers.

# Thatcher backing for electricians

## THE PRESS

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, congratulated the Trade Union, especially the EETPU which had abolished restrictive practices such as over-manning and had embraced the latest technology.

She told MPs during Commons questions: "That is the way to have the best and most efficient industry."

She was answering Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C) who had said: "The TUC, in its wisdom has somehow managed to find the electricians guilty of conduct unbecoming to the Trade Union Movement. He said the two unions involved in the dispute with Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International, had abused everything that the trade union movement should have stood for in the last 20 years."

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham North-East, Lab) Has she noticed the cynical and deceitful way Mr Murdoch has cold-bloodedly over a period of months been conspiring and

# Violence on television to be monitored

Further monitoring of BBC and independent television programmes over their violence content was promised by Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, after Mrs Virginia Bottomley (South West Surrey, C) referred to mounting public concern about the amount of violence seen on television screens.

Mrs Thatcher said it was because of public disquiet that Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, had called in the BBC and IBA authorities to discuss with them what they were going to do to alter the guidelines on violence so that they amount of violence seen was reduced.

We shall wait and see what they do (she went on) and monitor it carefully and see whether any further action needs to be taken.

# Watching the weeds grow

A farmer in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, has to sit in his cottage all day and watch the weeds grow. Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) has an amusing House of Commons.

Mr Haynes explained during question time that the farmer wanted to work his land but the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food would not let him.

Apparently (he went on) there are certain weeds which are of scientific value, yet the farmer wants to earn his living. It is a stupid situation.

Mrs Peggy Feuser, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, told him: I am aware that there are certain plants of inestimable value, including some weeds. If he will write to me, I will look into the matter.

# Ford not now to buy Austin Rover

The possibility of the sale of Austin Rover to Ford would not be pursued, Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, announced in a Commons statement on Tuesday.

His announcement was greeted by laughter from the Opposition.

It was however the Government's intention, with the agreement of the BL board, that negotiations should be pursued for the separate privatisation of Unipart by an early placement of shares with UK institutions.

I hope (she said) the Government's decision and the ending of uncertainty will leave Austin Rover free to devote their efforts to the further development and growth of their volume car business, building on the creditable progress which has already been achieved.

# Protests at lack of smear test recall

Health, criticized the prostrate competency of the Government. He said that what was needed was a comprehensive screening system covering all women aged 20 and over. The Government's fault Britain did not have one now.

The Government stood condemned. It had been shifty, complacent and not taken heed of its own expert advisers.

Throughout the country there were massive delays in laboratories processing results of tests and such delay could be vital. The Government should use its powers to ensure local authorities set up comprehensive schemes covering all women at risk now.

It should take immediate steps to ensure enough laboratory staff were recruited and trained. It should provide necessary extra funds earmarked for this purpose. Nothing less would do.

Much more needed to be done in the long term. The Government's record on cancer screening was a disgrace - a lot of words, little action and less money.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, moving the Government amendment, said the Government had improved the effectiveness of cancer screening. Cervical cancer claimed the lives of 2,000 women and breast cancer 13,000 a year.

Since April 1983 there had been a feedback from the authorities following the review they had been asked to conduct. It became clear that many authorities were not proposing to proceed fast enough with the introduction of computerized call and recall systems.

It also became apparent that in many parts of the country there were unacceptable backlogs in laboratory treatment of the smears. Health authorities had not been not attaching sufficient priority to the cervical screening programme and its needs.

The full implementation of computerized call and recall systems would not require major new resources. The health authorities required some £4 million to install the necessary systems. Similarly, if every health authority needed to employ another person in their laboratories it would cost about the same amount.

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East, Lab) said the Government was not proposing to have even a recall system until 1988. The minister was hiding behind his own inefficiency and the Government's refusal to provide the resources to do it.

Mrs Elaine Kellert-Bowman (Lancaster, C) said it was inexcusable that women should be tested only for the test not to be properly followed up.

Mrs Edwina Currie (Derbyshire South, C) said the task was to get at the older women who did not know what a smear test was and did not think it applied to them.

Mr Raymond Watney, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, replying, said the Government was far from being satisfied with the present system of the cervical screening for cancer. Health authorities were aware of the Government's concern.

# Labour MP seeks aid for merchant fleet

## SHIPPING

A plea to the Prime Minister to do something to save Britain's vital merchant fleet came in the Commons from Mr Donald Dixon (Jarrow, Lab).

He said during Prime Minister's questions that in recent years the number of ships in the fleet had fallen from 1,600 to about 600. The number of men working for British Shipbuilders had dropped from 87,300 to about 10,000.

According to the news (he continued) the unions have met British Shipbuilders and

# Ministers' aides pack airport Bill committee

The Government is under fire from within the Conservative ranks for packing an important Commons committee to stifle any rebellion on its Bill to privatize Britain's main airports.

MPs who act as aides to ministers not connected with aviation policy have been drafted on to the Airports Bill Committee.

They can be guaranteed not to vote against the Government because of their position as parliamentary private secretaries.

That means that of the 16 Conservatives on the 26-member committee, a comfortable majority will toe the government line.

One Conservative MP told *The Times* that "having got their fingers burned once" on the ill-fated Civil Aviation Bill, the Government was taking no chances.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, had to withdraw the Civil Aviation Bill in December 1984.

# Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Safety at Sea Bill, Crown Injunction Bill and other Bills, second readings.

# Lone fight to save storm-lashed seals

The great Atlantic rollers, whipped up by sea and wind, have been exacting a terrible toll among the diminishing colonies of seals which live and breed in the secret coves of Cornwall.

The storms have coincided with the breeding season and have been strongest when the new-born seals are most vulnerable. Dozens of pups have been swept off the rocks, away from their mothers on whom they are totally dependent.

Unable to feed and easy prey to gulls and other predators, most would die were it not for the efforts of a former miner who has made it his life's work to save them.

For Ken Jones, 57, it started almost thirty years ago when a young seal was washed up near the cafe he ran with his wife Mary at St Agnes. Since then, his battle to save the seals has taken him to the edge of bankruptcy and involved costly battles with local authorities.

When the bathtub in his cafe and the small pool he built could no longer cope, he overcame local opposition to establish his seal sanctuary at Gweek, in the beautiful Helford estuary.

There frightened, snapping seals rescued from the rocks and carried up precarious cliff paths, are cared for until strong enough to be transferred to recuperation pools.

Most quickly become sleek, confident adults and are returned to the shore at the point where they were found. Others are destined to remain in the sanctuary for life, too ill to be able to fend for themselves.

Mr Jones intends to build four breeding pools where the "lifers" will produce pups. "There are only about 240 seals left around the Cornish and Devon coasts and unless their numbers are replenished they will die out. Apart from the seal establishments, some are drowned by the two-mile-long nets used by trawlers and others are deliberately killed by fishermen who claim they are depleting fish stocks."

Before he can build his pools, Mr Jones needs to find about £400,000.

Some of the money he is preparing to sell his collection of Victorians.

Housed in the old school at Mullion, Cornwall, the collection is the envy of many established museums.

# Acquitted miner loses plea

A miner who was dismissed five weeks ago for being cleared of the ambush murder of Mr David Wilkie, a taxi driver, during the coal strike has lost his claim for unfair dismissal.

Mr Anthony Williams, aged 27, was acquitted at Cardiff Crown Court last May of murder and conspiracy, but was later dismissed for gross misconduct from Markham Pit, Gwent.

At a Cardiff industrial tribunal, Mr Williams, now unemployed, of Ty-coch, Rhymney, Mid Glamorgan, claimed the decision was unreasonable as he had been cleared in court.

Mr Williams said he walked away before a concrete fence post and block were thrown off a bridge at the taxi. But Mr David Powell, the chairman, announcing the hearing's majority decision, said his conduct went beyond lawful picketing.

"He went too far in the enterprise and was with the others from first to last, except while they were on the bridge to push over the concrete post and block."

# Lone fight to save storm-lashed seals

By Tim Jones

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Feeding time for rescued seals in the sanctuary at Gweek where Mr Jones hopes to build four new pools

50 من الأصل

### Spanish admiral murdered in street

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Vice-Admiral Cristóbal Colón, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, was assassinated in a grenade attack on his car in Madrid yesterday as he was being driven to Spanish naval headquarters.

His driver, Señor Miguel Trigo Manzo, was also killed, and an aide with him in the car, Major Antonio Rodríguez Núñez, was seriously injured.

Eye-witnesses said that a young couple — immediately suspected of belonging to ETA, the armed Basque separatist organization — fled after throwing the grenade and machine-gunning the admiral's car.

Crowds gathered near the site, chanting: "We want guns against ETA." King Juan Carlos sent his condolences to the family.

Police chased a car along one of the capital's motorways into the old city centre and surrounded a building where they thought one of the killers was hiding.

Admiral Colón, aged 61, 17th Duke of Veragua, the title Spain's King bestowed on Columbus for his discoveries, and twice Grandee of Spain, was travelling from his home to headquarters, where he worked as a serving officer.

Fifty-four senior Spanish service officers have been assassinated since December, 1973, when an ETA commando in a Madrid street blew up



A Spanish Navy captain walking past the body of Vice-Admiral Colón in Madrid.

Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, who was then Franco's Prime Minister.

General Abel Barahona, head of Spain's cultural department, has been sacked by Señor Narcis Serra, the

Defence Minister, after publication of an official army history praising the 1981 right-wing coup attempt. The minister had written a preface.

● SAN SEBASTIAN: A 5lb bomb exploded outside a

branch of the Pyuduban Bank in this Basque city, damaging the building and three parked cars, police said yesterday (Reuter reports). An anonymous caller had warned the police. There were no injuries.

## The Philippines election Showdown for Marcos and Aquino as troops go on red alert

From David Watts, Manila

him of gunboat diplomacy, the Senator explained: "Our mission is not to judge, enforce or arbitrate — simply to observe the work of good friends." He appealed to all involved to make sure that the Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) obtains results as quickly as possible so that "all of us will know as rapidly as possible what has occurred".

His group is just part of the 60 or so foreign observers of the election, who include Mr John Hulme, the SDLP MP from Northern Ireland.

With thousands of local officials and politicians dependent on the continuation of Mr Marcos in power, the 25,000 Namfrel volunteers have a formidable task in trying to ensure an honest election. In Manila alone 600

nuns will be deployed at polling stations in the hope that their presence will deter the use of force.

Much will depend on the honesty and goodwill of Government officials from the Commission on Elections. Before each return is reported to Manila it must be verified and co-signed by both Namfrel and the Commission representative.

Namfrel succeeded in forestalling many frauds in the 1984 election because its more honest reports reached

the capital first and provided a yardstick for the subsequent Government version.

Mr Jose Concepcion, the Namfrel chairman, is under no illusion that crucial concessions have had to be made, but "if I had not done this they would have discredited us completely".

General Fidel Ramos, commander-in-chief of the Philippines constabulary and the integrated national police force, said that of the 74 provinces only nine were not designated as "hot spots" where the potential for violence and electoral fraud was high.

He said: "At no time in our history has a national decision-making process been so vital." General Ramos knows that whichever way the election goes the potential for upheaval has never been greater.

If Mr Marcos loses he may not go quietly. There are rumours of a yacht waiting in Hong Kong if he should find Mrs Corason Aquino has an unsurmountable plurality, but few believe he would take that option.

Yet if Mr Marcos wins, many people will not be inclined to believe it. The full results may not be known for a week, with a consequent dangerous spell of uncertainty and frustration.

None the less, with 51 people already killed during the campaign, with few areas free of the threat of violence from gun-toting political private armies, the Philippines armed forces are on red alert.

In this atmosphere, Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the US Senate foreign relations committee, who is leading an observation team appointed by President Reagan, began his work yesterday.

Though greeted by a newspaper advertisement accusing

him of gunboat diplomacy, the Senator explained: "Our mission is not to judge, enforce or arbitrate — simply to observe the work of good friends." He appealed to all involved to make sure that the Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) obtains results as quickly as possible so that "all of us will know as rapidly as possible what has occurred".

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### Austrian wine trade halved after scandal

Vienna — Austrian wine exports fell by almost half last year after the discovery of the anti-freeze agent diethylene-glycol in wines (Richard Bassett writes).

A survey commissioned by the Society of Austrian Wine-growers and published yesterday shows that Austria exported only 270,000 litres of wine in 1985, compared with 478,000 in 1984.

Thirteen per cent fewer Austrians were drinking wine, and nearly a third of all wholesalers admitted that their confidence in the industry had been "shattered".

### Guerrilla war alert in Ecuador

From Geoffrey Matthews Bogotá

Ecuador this week militarized its frontier with Colombia while guerrillas from both countries continued fierce hit-and-run actions over an extensive area of southern Colombia.

The Quito Government moved troops to the border as six battalions of the Colombian Army continued what military sources described as "virtual war" with guerrillas in the sparsely populated Andes of the Cauca department.

The guerrilla force, believed to number several hundred, is commanded by leaders of the Colombian

death toll in clashes in Cauca over the last two weeks was believed to be more than 60.

Ecuadorian troops took up positions along the frontier in an apparent attempt to cut off 100 guerrillas reported to be trying to enter Colombia's Southern Narino department to join up with the force led by M19.

It was also reported that three British journalists had been detained in Popayan, capital of the Cauca department, after a clandestine interview with members of a French television team.

The French were arrested in similar circumstances but later allowed to leave the country.

April 19 movement (M19). Earlier this week they briefly seized the small town of Morales in Cauca before being driven out.

In several hours' combat, 25 guerrillas and three police officers were killed. The total



### US pressures Athens on bases

From Mario Mediano, Athens

A high-ranking US State Department official has been in Athens this week sounding out the Socialist Government on the prospects for a continued American military presence in Greece after the present bases agreement expires in 1988.

Mrs Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European affairs, told Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, and his ministers yesterday of the urgency felt in Washington over the issue.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who is due to visit Athens next month, has made it publicly clear

that he would like an early reply so that, if the bases remain, the United States can budget for the cost of their improvement, or make arrangements for their transfer — probably to Turkey or Italy.

Under existing arrangements, the Greek Government may in July, 1988, exercise an option to terminate the agreement and ask the United States to dismantle the bases.

These include a support base at Athens airport, a naval communications centre at Marathon and air and naval facilities in Suda Bay, Crete.

The Papandreu Government is ideologically committed to removing all foreign bases from Greece. However, the Prime Minister refuses to commit himself publicly on whether he will exercise his option to remove the bases.

Mr Papandreu is known to have reassured the Americans privately that the bases will stay. But he does not wish to be rushed.

The Americans want a firmer commitment now, and the possibility that either side should denounce the present agreement to initiate a new round of interminable negotiations as a way out has been aired.

### Museveni sticks to pledge on Cabinet

From Richard Dowden Kampala

President Museveni of Uganda has fulfilled his pledge to form a broad-based Government by bringing members from all parties, regions, and religions into his Cabinet.

Mr Paul Semogerere, the Democratic Party leader, retains his position as Minister for Internal Affairs, to which he was appointed by the Okello Administration last August.

The Democratic Party now has five seats in the Cabinet compared with six in the Okello Government. The Ugandan People's Congress, the party of former President Obote which was shattered in the July coup, has three members in the Cabinet.

Surprisingly, Mr Museveni met Mr Paulo Muwanga, Dr Obote's vice-president, as part of a Ugandan People's Congress delegation this week even though he had named him as being responsible for some of the atrocities committed during the Obote period. Mr Muwanga was not given a Cabinet post.

Fifteen of the 30 ministers named so far are from Mr Museveni's National Resistance Movement, but places have been found for the leaders of Fedemmu and the Uganda Freedom Movement, two small guerrilla organizations which fought the Obote Government but were bigger rivals of the NRM. The National Resistance Army is disarming these guerrilla groups.

The new Foreign Minister is Mr Ibrahim Mjilibi, a career diplomat who served as ambassador to Moscow, Cairo, and Denmark before resigning in 1982 in protest at the Obote Administration's human rights record.

The Cabinet is intended to be an interim one which will administer the country until a constitutional conference draws up a plan for elections.

The north of the country is still held by forces of the previous government, and the NRA's advance seems to have halted, either to allow for negotiations or to enable more NRA forces to get to the front line. It is expected that troops loyal to Brigadier Basilio Okello, the former chief of staff, will make a stand.

# IMAGING

Image-processing technology was first applied in the 60's and 70's to create clear images of the Earth and Mars, and to locate natural resources via satellite. Yet it was Hitachi's entry into this exciting new field that made high-accuracy imaging possible. In less than ten years, Hitachi-developed systems reduced absolute location error to a world-record 80 metres. Then 30 metres. And the innovations had only just begun.

**You can see where with software**

Today, Hitachi's imaging skills are being applied in ever-widening variety. Remote-sensing satellite systems aid fisheries by detecting differences in ocean water temperatures and displaying likely fishing zones as colour-coded maps on CRT screens. Robots mounted on crawlers are able to move around and "see" much like humans do through combinations of cameras and computers that can calculate distances to objects.

In fact, we are constantly coming up with innovations and new applications. Most recently: A method of probing the human body with X-ray computed tomography, then reconstructing the data obtained as three-dimensional colour images of internal organs, muscles and bones.

**The best of worlds is yet to come**

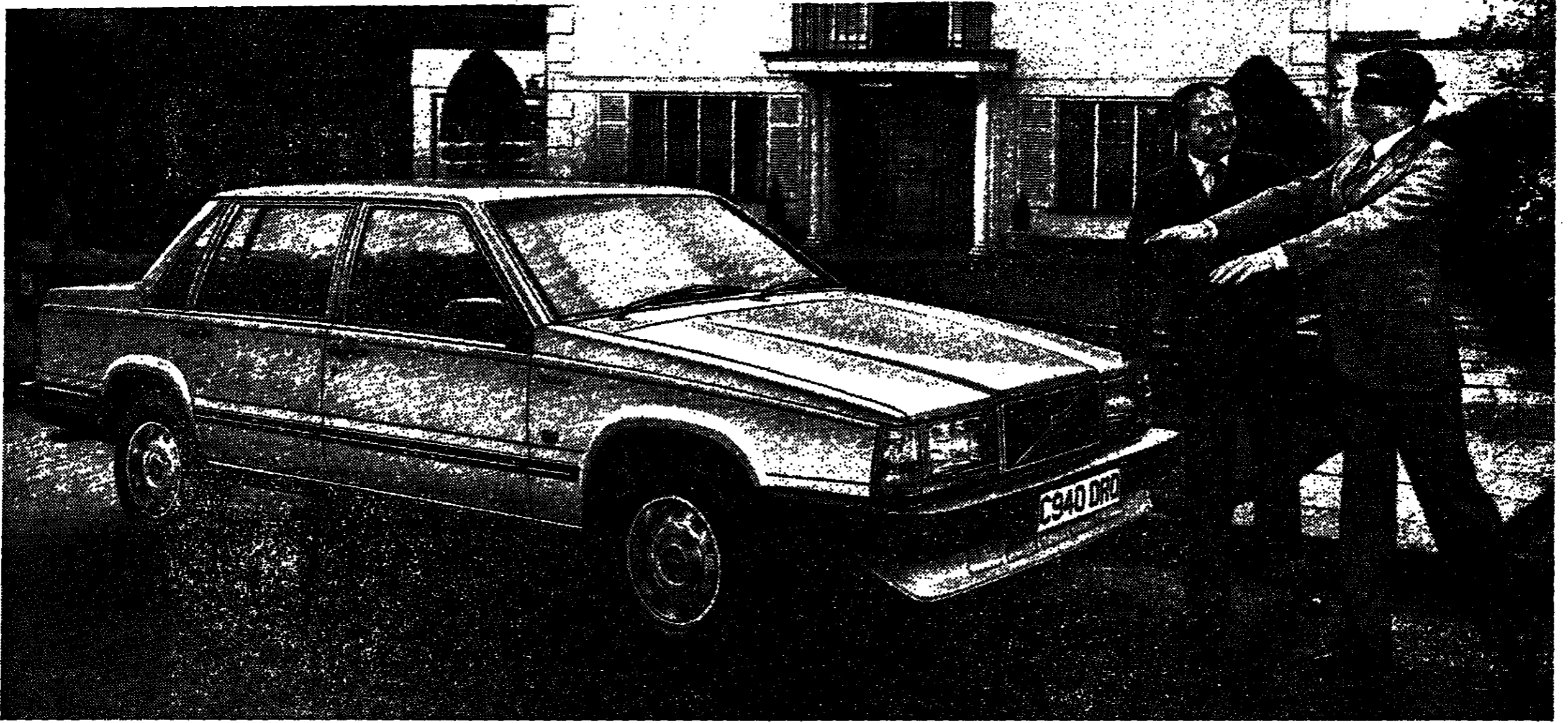
Our vision of the future includes computerized 3-D simulations of surgical operations. Instant imaging of internal medical problems, such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases. Three-dimensional charts of inaccessible terrain. Remote mapping of Venus, Saturn, Jupiter and the other planets of our solar system. And much, much more.

We'd like you to share in the benefits of our scientific research, covering the next generation of new materials, lasers and other electronic devices. For improved business efficiency. For a higher quality of life. Two goals we've pursued for 75 years as part of our commitment to a better world through electronics.

WE BELIEVE IMAGING GIVES EYES TO HUMAN IMAGINATION

**HITACHI**

# IF YOU COULD TEST-DRIVE IT BLINDFOLD, WOULD YOU GUESS WHAT CAR IT WAS?



We wouldn't recommend this experiment for real, but it's an interesting hypothesis nevertheless. Imagine it.

The salesman guides you into the driver's seat. It feels reassuringly firm, yet so comfortable it could have been made specially for you.

(In fact, it has an adjustable lumbar support and a 16-position height and rake adjustment.)

The door closes with an effortless clunk.

**"IT'S A MERCEDES?"**

Good guess, but the wrong one.

Somehow, you can sense the feeling of spaciousness inside the car.

Your hands fall naturally onto the steering wheel, and your feet onto the pedals.

You switch on the ignition. The engine fires instantaneously, dying to a barely audible purr.

**"A DAIMLER, PERHAPS?"**

Perhaps, yes. But actually, no.

As you pull away from the kerb (don't worry, the salesman gives you directions) you notice the lightness and precision of the power steering.

You accelerate briskly through the gears, enjoying the smooth power of the engine.

This car is no slouch.

**"IT'S ONE OF THOSE BIG BMW'S?"**

No it isn't.

The salesman, feeling rather pleased with himself, helps you with a few clues.

He tells you about the car's welded box-

steel construction, and the 9 coats of paint and primer that protect the bodywork.

He mentions the 13-outlet heating and ventilation system, the 17.2 cubic foot boot, the central locking.

You can feel the power-assisted brakes for yourself.

**"A JAGUAR?"**

Wrong again.

Against your better judgement, you start to lower your sights a bit. You did, after all, mention a price limit of £11,000.

But what car of that sort of price could give you this sort of ride?

Unable to contain your curiosity any longer, you pull into the kerb and pull off the blindfold.

**"A VOLVO! I KNEW I COULDN'T AFFORD IT!"**

Yes, it's a Volvo. The 740 GL, to be precise. And yes, you can afford it.

Amazingly, the car you thought could have been a Mercedes costs only £10,271.

You turn to the salesman sitting beside you. In one hand, he has an order form for a brand new Volvo 740GL.

In the other, a pen.

Despite his presumptuousness, you sign.

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# Pik Botha foresees day of black president ruling in South Africa

From Michael Hornsby  
Cape Town

A black president of South Africa is the unavoidable and inevitable outcome of the negotiating process set in train by President Botha in his speech opening the 1986 parliamentary session last week, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of the Foreign Correspondents' Association of Southern Africa, that he could not suggest a timetable for the process because blacks themselves did not speak with one voice and represented a variety of points of view. Nor could there be any solution if minorities were left without any protection.

"We are not in principle against the principle of one-man-one-vote," he said. "We are against the principle if it means that it would put in power a force, an entity, that will again dominate others to the extent where the others will rebel and start the conflict all over again."

Mr Botha was asked at this point whether he would serve under a black president. "If in terms of the structures to be jointly agreed upon (with black leaders), that (a black president) is made possible, how can I be against it?" he replied. "I cannot go and say that we are going to share power and then try to do it my way only."

"In that power-sharing pro-



Mr "Pik" Botha gave no timetable for black rule, each group, each community, each interest group, is of course going to bargain for the maximum.

then it would possibly become unavoidable that in future you might have black presidents of this country. If blacks share in the power of this country, that to me becomes an inevitable result in the future as long as minorities feel safe."

Mr Botha is regarded as the leader of the most reformist faction within the Pretoria Cabinet, and is also one of the two or three leading contenders for the succession to President Botha, who was 70 last month.

The clearest evidence of the Government's desire to share power with blacks, he said, was the President's proposal for a "national statutory council" in which black leaders "for the first time in the history of this country (would have) a direct voice in the government."

Mr Botha put a far more liberal and far-reaching gloss on the President's proposals than had his rival for the presidential succession, Mr F.W. De Klerk, Minister for National Education and powerful provincial leader of the ruling National Party in Transvaal, two days before.

He said that the National Party would maintain the compulsory racial segregation of residential areas and schools as long as it was in power. Mr Botha conceded that this was party policy "as it stands", but implied that this and all other matters would be subject to negotiation in the proposed council.

## Miners die in fight

Johannesburg (Reuter) - Six black gold miners were killed and 34 were injured in tribal fighting at levels at the Western Deep Levels mine near Johannesburg, the Anglo-American Corporation said. The mine was reported to be tense but quiet.



Police at the Gare de Lyon railway station in central Paris checking a traveller's plastic bags during intensive security measures imposed after this week's bomb attacks.

## French widen bomb watch

France yesterday stepped up security throughout the capital and at airports and important rail stations across the country after bomb attacks in Paris in which 21 people were injured.

Rumours continued to circulate here yesterday linking the most recent attacks, together with two others in Paris department stores just before Christmas, to Middle East groups directly or indirectly involved in negotiations with the French Government to secure the release of four French hostages in Lebanon in return for the release of Arab terrorists imprisoned in France.

The French Government is refusing to comment on who may have been responsible for the attacks. M Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, who called an emergency meeting yesterday morning of the four ministers most directly involved in the fight against terrorism, said that the Government had received no demands in relation to the French hostages in Lebanon.

With the French general election only five weeks away, the Opposition has been quick to extract the maximum political capital out of the attacks.

M Michel Poniatowski, the Interior Minister under President Giscard d'Estaing, accused President Mitterrand of being "in part responsible" for terrorism in France because of his decision to liberate the leaders of the extreme-left French terrorist group, Action Directe, as part

of his general amnesty for political prisoners on coming to power in 1981.

A man aged 27 had his left leg amputated yesterday because of injuries received during the bombing of the FNAC sports shop in the Forum Des Halles, the largest shopping complex in Paris, on Wednesday evening. Five of the eight others injured in the blast are still in hospital, but were said yesterday to be in no danger.

The attack followed two other Paris bomb attacks - one at the Gilbert Jeune book shop in the heart of the Latin Quarter on Tuesday evening, in which four people were injured; the other in the Galerie Claridge on the Champs-Élysées on Monday evening, in which eight people were injured.

## Traders harden defiance in Haiti

From Trevor Fishlock  
Port-au-Prince

President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier was fighting to retain control of Haiti yesterday. His position was underlined by continuing resistance in the business community and the spread of news that he had been refused asylum by three European countries.

It, as seems to be happening, Haiti's commercial class is hardening its defiance, his dictatorship looks increasingly unstable.

The President (Baby Doc) is using tough measures to force businessmen who have shut their shops and factories to re-open. But the very harshness of these measures is evidence of his desperation. Businessmen who stay closed are held to be unpatriotic and can be jailed for five months, fined, and their businesses seized.

It is hard to gauge the extent of the resistance. Many offices and shops are closed, others open. Some businessmen are treating a fine line between defiance, which requires considerable courage, and compliance.

Some tell the authorities they are afraid to open because of the threat of violence in the tense atmosphere. Some are opening, but with an evident lack of enthusiasm. Tontons Macoute are in the streets, brandishing guns and exuding menace.

The opposition of the commercial class is a significant aspect of the unravelling of the Duvalier regime. Last month, in a carefully worded letter, the Association des Industries d'Haiti wrote to the President saying it was impossible for businessmen to play a full role in "a climate of tension and fear". Urging the introduction of democracy, the association said: "It is impossible for us to ignore the discontent (tearing Haitian society apart)."

While there can only be speculation about what is happening behind the walls of the presidential palace in Port-au-Prince, it is plain that the 34-year-old President and his family and advisers are in some turmoil.

Greece, Spain and Switzerland have announced their refusal of requests from the President for sanctuary. The spread of this news and the idea that the President has considered making a run for it are bound to be damaging. He looks increasingly a prisoner in the palace where he has lived most of his life.

Part of his unpopularity lies in the return to a position of great influence of Haiti's mixed-race elite, who are about 5 per cent of the six million population.

The President's father, Papa Doc Duvalier, was initially popular because he wrested power for the black majority when he took over in 1957. This struck an important chord, a reminder of the country's birth when black slaves threw out their French masters in 1804 and set up the world's first black republic.

Jean-Claude Duvalier's marriage in 1980 to Michèle Bennett, one of the elite, was opposed in palace circles because it was felt that this would provide the mixed-race minority with access to power, and a return to former prominence, undoing the work of Papa Doc.

## Moscow throws out two Italians

Rome (UPI) - Two Italians have been expelled from Moscow in a tit-for-tat response to Italy's expulsion of two Soviet officials for spying, Soviet officials and Italian sources said yesterday.

Sources here said that the expelled Italians were Signor Luigi Mammolo, aged 29, First Secretary at the Italian Embassy in Moscow since 1983, and Signor Marco Vianello, who has represented the Italian steel-making group Finsider here for 10 years.

Italy had expelled a Soviet Embassy official and the station chief of the Soviet airline Aeroflot. France expelled four Soviet diplomats from Paris on Saturday. In retaliation, the Soviet Union ordered four French diplomats to leave Moscow.

## 204 rebels die

Khartoum (Reuter) - Sudanese troops killed 204 rebel of the Ethiopian-backed Sudan People's Liberation Army who attacked their convoy carrying garrison pay and supplies 550 miles south of Khartoum, military officials said.

## Police purge

Guatemala City (UPI) - Three weeks after taking office, President Vinicio Cerezo dissolved Guatemala's feared secret police and said he would prosecute officers suspected of human rights abuses.

## Farm suicide

Waynesboro, Georgia (UPI) - Mr Leonard Hill, 67-year-old farmer unable to pay a \$62,000 (\$44,000) delinquent mortgage, shot himself just 20 minutes before his 711-acre farm was to be auctioned at the court courthouse.

## Spy flight

Havana (AP) - Genie Raul Castro, the brother Cuba's President, interrupted the Communist Party congress here with the announcement that the United States had sent a spy plane to Cuba.

## Japan alert

Tokyo (AP) - Two Japanese Self-Defence Force jets were scrambled to see if suspected Soviet aircraft which violated air space the northern island of Hokkaido, the Defence Agency said.

## Titanic Bill

Washington (AP) - A bill aimed at encouraging international co-operation to locate the wreck of the Titanic, discovered last 5 September, has been introduced in the US Senate.

## Leftists jailed

Novara (Reuter) - Members of Italy's left urban guerrilla group Pro Linea, convicted of robbery and murder, have been jailed for a total of 103 years. Prima Linea carried out a series of robberies and murders during the late 1970s and early 1980s.

## Study craze

Peking (AP) - Chi college graduates spend their time learning do their jobs well rather going abroad for advanced degrees, the People's Daily, complaining that nomic reforms had led "studying craze".

## EEC farm prices may be frozen

From A Correspondent, Brussels

The European Commission has proposed a virtual freeze on next season's agricultural prices in an attempt to discourage further over-production.

But the price package comes with a set of much tougher measures which, if approved by Community agriculture ministers in the spring, would hit British farmers the hardest and put a heavy burden on European consumers and taxpayers.

Under the scheme, the shop price of butter would fall by 1p while the price of a pound of cheese would rise by 2p. The price of beef in Britain and Ireland would rise by 3p or 4p a pound over the next two years as the special EEC subsidy benefiting consumers and farmers is phased out.

But the taxpayer would have to foot the bill for the surplus disposal scheme announced along with the package by Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner - a £1.8 billion scheme to sell the bulk of a £6 billion food mountain over three years.

Mr Andriessen said he hoped 270,000 tonnes of ageing butter stocks and 200,000 tonnes of frozen beef from EEC cold stores could be sold to non-EEC countries in 1986 alone.

He described the surpluses, which now include more than 1.1 million tonnes of butter and 750,000 tonnes of beef, as a "time bomb" which will blow apart the common agriculture policy if not sold without disrupting the market.

The Commissioner warned the cost of exporting the surpluses would force the Commission to demand an extra £450 million for 1986, despite savings it would realize by freezing prices and changing the rules of farm price support.

The Commission has proposed a £3.30 levy per tonne on all cereals marketed, except for the first 25 tonnes per farmer; 5 per cent and 9 per cent cuts respectively in the prices of feed wheat and feed barley; a price freeze applying only to bread-making wheat and malting barley; and restrictions on the quantities sold to EEC stores by grain and beef farmers when market prices are unattractive.

Miss Ann Davison, of the Consumers in the European Community Group, described the levy as a "bread tax", saying the price of bread was already artificially high because of levies on imported wheat.

A conference in London this week was told that the cost of the common agricultural policy had risen in real terms by 10 per cent a year for the last 10 years and was at present equivalent to nearly £2 a day per family of four.

## Dissident 'expelled as a spy'

From Ian Murray  
Jerusalem

Mr Anatoly Shcharansky is to be released by the Soviet Union because he is a convicted spy and traitor and not because he is a Jewish dissident, according to Victor Louis, the Moscow-based journalist.

Mr Louis, often fed information by the Soviet authorities about prisoners in the West, told the Israeli newspaper Yediot Achronot that Mr Shcharansky was being expelled rather than being granted an exit visa.

According to Mr Louis's Soviet sources, the US wanted Dr Andrei Sakharov included in the spy swap, but this was rejected because he was not considered a spy.

Mr Shcharansky, however, was convicted of handing confidential documents to a correspondent of The New York Times, including details of experiments into parapsychology, codes on secret Soviet post office boxes and scientific and military installations.

"From our point of view Shcharansky is a spy," Mr Louis was told. "On the basis of that, we are releasing him and not because he is a Jewish activist."

The journalist said Mr Shcharansky was still not aware of his imminent release. But it seems his wife, Avital, was told he was to be freed several days before rumours began to circulate - she left her Jerusalem home and went into hiding.

The Israeli Government still says it has no official word on his release.

Because he was convicted of spying for the United States, he may be flown directly there.

## Trial plea in Walesa case fails

Warsaw (Reuter) - Poland's Supreme Court yesterday rejected a plea by lawyers representing the Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa, that a lower court should handle his forthcoming trial on charges of slandering officials.

Mr Walesa's lawyers had said that the trial should be held in a lower court because the gravity of his charges did not warrant a hearing by the higher, provincial court.

But the Supreme Court ruled that the trial, on February 11, must be held in the Gdansk provincial court, a court spokesman said. Mr Walesa is accused of slandering election officials by disputing official voting figures.

The Government has indicated charges against him could be dropped if he stated he had not intended to defame election officials.

## Senate blocks Husain \$1.5bn arms package

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The Reagan Administration has postponed indefinitely its proposed \$1.5 billion (£1 billion) arms sale to Jordan after being told bluntly by the Senate foreign relations committee it would be rejected in the Senate.

The decision was taken to prevent a bitter fight between Congress and the White House and save King Husain from humiliation. Nevertheless, the King is bound to feel slighted, especially after Administration assurances that it considered his arms requests legitimate.

The Reagan Administration insisted last October that the sale was "essential to create the conditions for a lasting Middle East peace."

But the Senate, with its large pro-Israeli majority, insisted that Jordan must take the initiative in opening direct talks with Israel before any arms deal could be considered.

As originally proposed by the White House, the arms package included advanced F16 fighter planes and mobile Hawk air defence missiles, totalling \$1.9 billion. The White House then withdrew the missiles, lowering the value to \$1.5 billion. But more than 80 senators and 270 members of the House of Representatives had pledged to oppose the package.

## Shuttle inquiry switched

From Mobsin Ali  
Washington

Investigations into the explosion on board the shuttle Challenger were yesterday moved to Washington for the first public meeting of President Reagan's special commission on the disaster.

The day-long session of the 13-member panel, headed by Mr William Rogers, the former Secretary of State and former Attorney-General, was due to hear from Nasa's interim board of inquiry into the January 28 explosion.

The panel has to give its final report to President Reagan within 120 days. It is being assisted by Nasa.

Meanwhile, search crews working off Cape Canaveral are trying to identify a large metal object 1,100 feet under water which Nasa experts think might be a large section of the starboard booster rocket that flared irregularly before Challenger exploded.

Recovery of the booster would be invaluable to the investigation because it is thought a flaw, perhaps in the seals between the rocket's fuel segments or at the point where the segments were joined, may have allowed a flame to leak out.

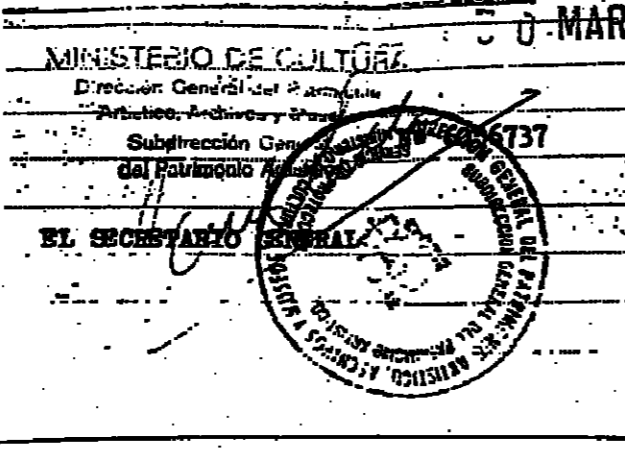
## Spain steps up fight to recover Goya portrait

By Geraldine Norman  
and Richard Wigg

Evidence of how export documents may have been falsified when Goya's masterpiece, the "Marquesa de Santa Cruz", left Spain in 1983 emerged yesterday. The Spanish authorities are attempting to recover the picture, which they say was illegally exported, before it is auctioned by Christie's in London on April 11.

The painting was flown from Madrid to Zurich in April 1983 by Señor Pedro Saorin, a Spanish businessman. It was then bought by Lord Wimborne's agent for "a significant" but undisclosed price. Commenting on documents which Lord Wimborne now has in his possession and which have been shown to The Times, a senior official at Spain's Ministry of Culture, said that one of them bore the name of a non-existent government department.

In another announcement the ministry gave the name of the lawyer currently acting on its behalf as Señor Rodrigo Uria. This was the man with whom Lord Wimborne's agents have been negotiating for the past 18 months. "We gave him copies of the export documents," Lord Wimborne said. Secret negotiations were conducted in Paris with Señor Uria for the repurchase of the



The signatures on Lord Wimborne's export documents. Left, the Ministry of Culture rubber stamp and signature which appear at the bottom of a Ministry of Education and Science document and, right, the stamp and the signature on the licence itself issued by the Ministry of Economics and Commerce.

Education and Science directorate general of fine arts. However, the rubber stamp over which the form has been signed is of the Ministry of Culture.

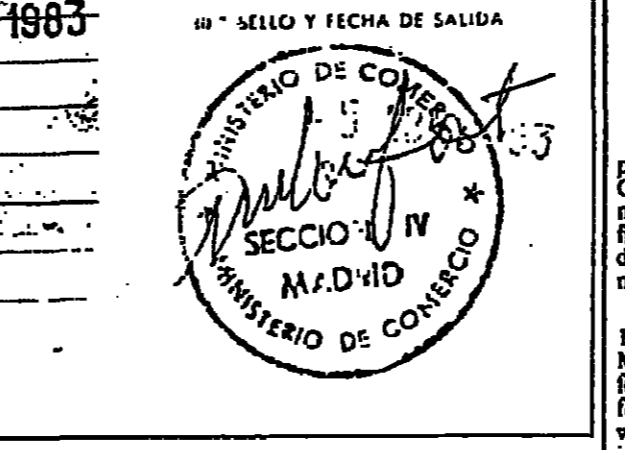
The signature over the rubber stamp has not yet been deciphered and it is unclear whether it is forged.

Señor Sastrategui, detailing the procedure, said that for a work of art such as Goya's painting to have been exported legally "at least" three accompanying official documents were required, all with the appropriate stamps and authorized signatures.

The painting should have first had the "expediente" (file) approved by the Culture Ministry's director-general of fine arts after receiving the written approval of a special fine arts committee set up to evaluate works of art more than 100 years old before they can leave the country.

There was no such approval from the Ministry of Culture, he said categorically.

The file would then pass to the Economics and Finance Ministry for a second authorization and thirdly there would have to be a separate signed declaration that the export was in order from Spanish Customs.



The signatures on Lord Wimborne's export documents. Left, the Ministry of Culture rubber stamp and signature which appear at the bottom of a Ministry of Education and Science document and, right, the stamp and the signature on the licence itself issued by the Ministry of Economics and Commerce.

It was disclosed that Madrid had engaged lawyers headed by Sir Matthew Farrer in London to advise it in the case. Asked about Lord Wimborne's reported remarks that he was awaiting an offer for the Goya from the Spanish Government, Señor Sastrategui observed: "Those may be his words, but he goes on keeping that painting in Christie's sale catalogue."

According to reports in Madrid, Señor Saorin, who handled the export of the painting, is now in prison in Buenos Aires, facing fraud charges relating to other matters.

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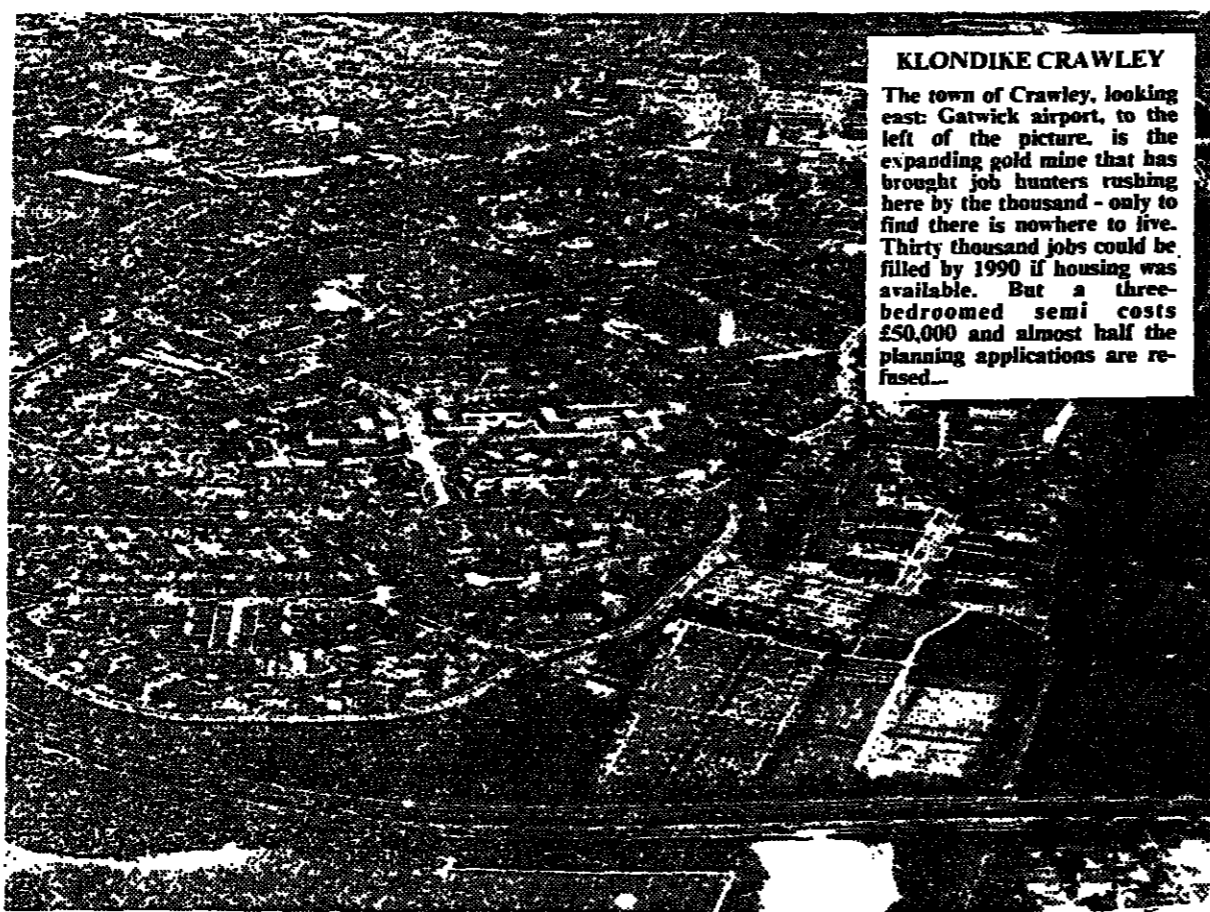




As unemployment tops 3.4 million for the first time, some firms in the Green Belt are crying out for staff

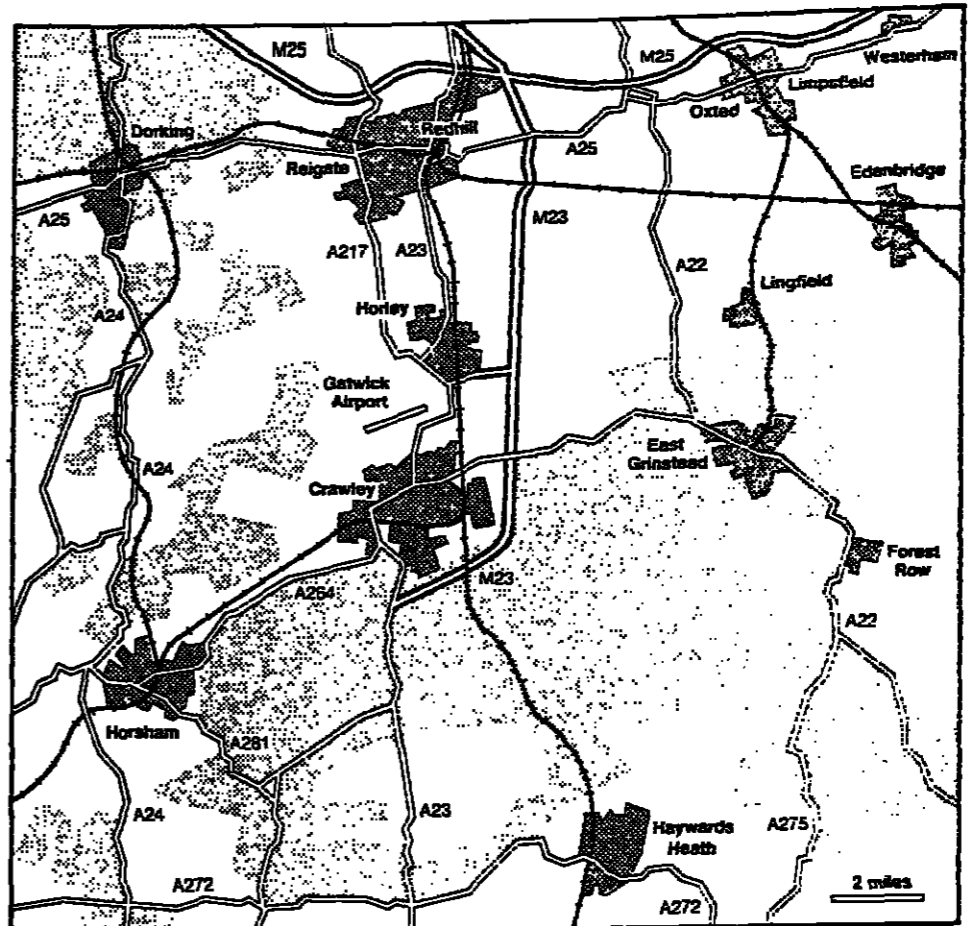
# The green and pleasant boom town

**Gatwick airport has brought jobs galore to the Sussex Downs. But, as William Greaves reports, expansion is creating its own problems**



**KLONDIKE CRAWLEY**

The town of Crawley, looking east of Gatwick airport, to the left of the picture is the expanding gold mine that has brought job hunters rushing here by the thousand - only to find there is nowhere to live. Thirty thousand jobs could be filled by 1990 if housing was available. But a three-bedroom semi costs £50,000 and almost half the planning applications are refused.



While the rest of Britain sadly digested last week's disclosure that unemployment had topped the 3.4 million mark for the first time, John Skipper could not resist a wry smile at the irony of it all. Mr Skipper is personnel and training manager of a Sussex firm which employs 1,200 people. "I could take on another 100 if I could find them," he said. And thereby hangs a tale. It is a tale guaranteed to reduce the dispirited job hunters of Liverpool, Tyneside, Scotland and South Wales to tears of impotent rage. Draw a circle of some dozen miles radius around Crawley and you identify a region with a unique problem in present day industrial Britain: its unemployment figure is too low. Mr Skipper's firm, Rediffusion Simulation, makes flight simulators for airline pilot training. It is one of scores of companies based in Crawley and spawned by nearby Gatwick Airport whose expansion plans are currently frustrated by a chronic lack of manpower. "Some of the vacancies are for software technicians of whom there is a national shortage", he admits, "but most are for the sort of craftsmen who would snap up an opportunity like this anywhere else in the country."

Cynics would claim that this is one more example of a redundant national workforce being prepared to shed their roots and go out in search of a pay packet. They would be wrong. Thousands have made the pilgrimage to Crawley, undergone agonies of interview and the thrill of selection, only to be confronted by the cruel truth - there is nowhere for them to live. Despite Gatwick's status as the fourth busiest international airport in the world and Crawley's explosion into a new town of 1,000 people, both are surrounded by green and gracious countryside, sandwiched between the noble scenery of the North and South Downs. The battle lines are drawn. Mid Sussex, an area of determined industry whose arguments hitherto have usually revolved around the price of farmland and the cost of a monthly season ticket to the City, is bracing itself for a conflict which many believe will prove to be the environment's very own rageddon. The industrial lobby claims at least there is a fast and furious housebuilding programme. 30,000 new jobs will go

begging in the next five years; that the existence of Gatwick Airport is an incontrovertible fact; that commercial growth is inevitable and that it is far better to plan for it than to allow small towns and villages to be spoilt by piecemeal developments. A rigid adherence to Green Belt policies is, they say, at best insensitive and at worst immoral.

**"If we give in now we might as well pack in the Green Belt"**



Sir Peter Horder, MP

The environmentalists are unimpressed. It is, they reply, precisely this kind of shortsighted and pre-emptive commercial power play that the Green Belt was constituted to oppose; that if it gave way once the end result would be a swathe of concrete from Croydon to Brighton; that there is no reason to believe that Gatwick's prosperity will be any

longer-lived than Liverpool's, Glasgow's or Newcastle's. The arguments have, of course, a familiar ring. Many of them have been trotted out wherever a new airport is planned, a new road projected or a new town positioned. On two counts, however, Gatwick and its environs are dangerously different. First, it is not a plan; it is already there. Second, the battle statistics are not comparative but superlative. The national unemployment figure is the worst ever. At 5 per cent, Crawley's unemployment level is the smallest of any town in Britain. The commercial growth potential of the Gatwick area is greater than anywhere else in the country.

There is another difference, too. Just for a change the environmentalists and the planners are on the same side. Between October 1984 and September last year 45 per cent of all residential planning applications in central Sussex (the area around Crawley and Horsham) were turned down, compared with an average of only 26 per cent nationwide. And although the average number of house completions in the area between 1978 and 1984 was 2,600 a year, there are plans to reduce this figure to 1,500 a year by 1991.

The pro-industry brigade, led into battle by a group calling itself Gatwick 2000, gaze upon these figures in fury and taunt their opponents with accusations of complacency and "I'm all right, Jack" attitudes. "Employment has got to be the biggest consideration of all", insists Mr Bill Ashpole, British

Caledonian airline manager and chairman of Gatwick 2000. "Anyone out of work has an abysmal environment, however many green fields there are around him. Firms here are capable of generating employment and they are here because Gatwick is here and their customers are here - it's no use telling them to move to a depressed area. We don't want to see a ribbon of houses all the way from Crawley to Horsham - that would be a mistake. All that's needed is to take one village and to build it up into a proper new community with all the necessary back-up facilities."

### CRAWLEY IN COMPARISON

<b>HOUSING</b>	
Planning applications received (Oct 84-Sept 85):	626 dwellings
Planning applications approved in same period:	343 dwellings
Percentage approved:	55 per cent
Percentage approved in England:	74 per cent
Number of households in region (1981)	108,000
(1996 projected)	132,000
Housing completions (average 1978-1984)	2,600 per year
(estimated average 1984-1991)	1,850 per year
(estimated average 1991-1996)	1,500 per year
<b>MAJOR HOUSING PROJECTS:</b>	
Maldenover Estate, Crawley.	3,500 houses
(Final planning application pending but likely to be approved)	
Southwater village, near Horsham	8,000 houses
(Proposed by local house agents, opposed by Sir Peter Horder MP, West Sussex County Council, Horsham District Council and local residents)	
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Jobs filled in region (1971)	108,000 (Gatwick 9,000)
(1982)	121,900 (14,100)
(1986 - County Council low estimate)	125,400 (21,000)
(1986 - County Council high estimate)	148,000 (23,000)
(Crawley and District Industrial Association believes an additional 30,000 jobs could be filled by 1990 if sufficient housing was available.)	
<b>HOUSE PRICES</b>	
1976 : 3-bed semi on Crawley housing estate	£13,000
1986 : Same property	£50,000

Bill Ashpole's view that Green Belt regulations were introduced to prevent opportunist development of agricultural land and to stop marring of the countryside, not as an artificial obstruction to commercial expansion, is shared by Mr Stuart Milner, principal of Crawley College of Technology and chairman of Crawley Industrial Group. "What we should be asking ourselves is where Crawley is going in the next 10 or 20 years, thinking about it and planning for it. It's no good chanting 'No encroachment' when encroachment is inevitable. So let's do it properly instead of in bits and pieces, and if Wimpy

or McAlpine want to build large housing developments let it be a condition that they put in the roads, the village hall and the rest of the infrastructure that a new community needs."

None of which impresses Sir Peter Horder, Conservative MP for Horsham. He agrees readily enough that a lot of people in other parts of the country would like to come and live in his constituency but insists: "If we give in now we might as well pack in the Green Belt policy altogether. A plan has been put forward to develop 100,000 acres at Southwater, a very lovely area near here. It is my belief that developments like this ought to be taking place in the docklands and out at Tilbury rather than flogging my part of the country all the time."

"This boom in the South-east may not last forever and if it subsides we could have devastated the area in order to create a ghost town. As it is, there are parts of Sussex 25 or 30 miles away which are crying out for development - with improved roads and communications people could live there and travel here to work."

In an area of fast rising house prices - they were up by 13 per cent last year and are expected to rise even more in 1986 - estate agents say that they would have no difficulty in selling twice the stock currently available. At first sight, therefore, it was strange to find one of them, Mr David Spreadborough, Crawley office manager of Turner, Rudge and Turner, siding with Sir Peter Horder and "the greens". "A very modest three-bedroom

semi on a housing estate is selling now for just under £50,000. If more were built they would probably be still beyond the range of a worker selling up in, say, South Shields; and who's to say that they wouldn't be snapped up by commuters currently paying even more than that for similar accommodation in Godalming or Leatherhead in the real stockbroker belt?"

**"There are parts of Sussex crying out for development"**

"A client of ours recently moved to Darlington. He sold a two-bedroom end-terrace house here for £43,000 and found a three-bedroom detached house there for £35,000. Imagine the shock of doing that move in the opposite direction."

Yet still the figures speak for themselves. On just one day in August, last year, the job centres of West Sussex had on their books 3,355 unfilled vacancies and there were another 3,122 on the same day in south Surrey - the sort of statistics which would be unthinkable in most other parts of the country.

Should parts of mid-Sussex's green and pleasant land be sacrificed to a national clamour for jobs or should the beauty surrounding such towns as Horsham, Haywards Heath and East Grinstead be protected for the fortunate people who already enjoy its company? Put another way: is there a Solomon in the house?

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## Marathon men selling the Games

In just five months Edinburgh hosts the Commonwealth Games but sponsors are still being sought

Long before the first athletes leave their starting blocks in the 13th Commonwealth Games, which open in Edinburgh on July 24, the organizers will have completed their own gruelling private marathon. The games will be the biggest the Commonwealth has held and the first to be staged without any financial lifeline from the Government. A minimum £10m has to be raised from sponsors but with five months to go, and after four years of planning, contracts worth only £5.5m have been signed. The consortium selling the event as a promotional package to industry and commerce remains "perfectly confident" that the funds are in the pipeline with a good chance of reaching the original target of £12m.

Maurice Griffiths, director of the consortium, said that sponsors often waited until the last moment before clinching a deal. "What we are offering is a worldwide television audience of 1,000 million, the outside broadcasting event of the year and the most intensive media coverage", he said.

Even so there have been several nerve-racking moments: an event on which so much public attention is focused may be useful for promoting a company but it can also be used to promote a cause. Protests against apartheid that led to the blacking of television coverage of the Dairy Crest Games in the city might have damaged the attraction to sponsors of linking their product to a sport.

But the organizers see nothing before the opening of the games that is likely to cause any protests. Mr Kenneth Borthwick, chairman of the organizing committee, said: "All the Commonwealth countries know where we stand on apartheid and that we are doing everything possible to keep pace with the Gleneagles agreement. We also realize that so much is beyond our control."

About one quarter of the 30 companies and organizations sponsoring the games are Scottish, the largest being the Distillers Company which has signed a £1.35m contract that will be unaffected by its current takeover situation. The consortium expects that half the sponsors will prove to be multi-national companies and a marketing drive is about to start in south-east England to advise businesses of the advertising coverage still available.

"We reckon there will be 120 hours of television in Australia and New Zealand and 90 hours in Canada devoted to the games. We are negotiating for a leading cable company to relay them

across nearly half the United States", Griffiths said.

Two tiers of advertising hoardings will stand unavoids in the sweep of the television cameras at Meadowbank and the other sporting venues and advertising banners will line the marathon route. Luxurious hospitality suites costing up to £30,000 each overlook the Meadowbank track and most have been taken. Sports still seeking a sponsor are boxing, shooting and cycling plus two days each of swimming and bowling events.

The games will bring a bonanza to the city of Edinburgh with an estimated two million visitors during the 10 days of competition. The Edinburgh International Festival with its tattoo and fringe follow a week later, maintaining the momentum.

To date 50 of the 58 Commonwealth countries have accepted the invitation to take part and about 2,900 athletes will compete in the largest and most representative games ever. Alongside the athletics will be a Commonwealth cultural festival centred on the Princes Street Gardens. Each country taking part will contribute with its national music, dance or arts.

"It does mean a great deal to the city", said Kenneth Borthwick, a former Lord Provost and long-serving district councillor. "I was involved when Edinburgh last hosted the games in 1970 for which Meadowbank stadium and the Commonwealth swimming pool were built. There were terrible rows, about spending so much on what some were convinced would be a couple of white elephants. They were wrong. Not only have they been enormously popular and a catalyst to the interest in sport that sprang from those games but they are now proving a valuable legacy."

The 400 volunteers on 37 committees organizing the games are now praying for a fine summer, a calm political climate and an outbreak of generous interest among sponsors in south-east England.

**Ronald Faux**

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 869)

**ACROSS**

- 1 Hamlet jester (6)
- 2 Exaggerated (6)
- 3 Hedera (3)
- 4 Very happy (6)
- 5 Roman man (6)
- 6 Curve (4)
- 7 Rochester's lover (4)
- 8 (4)
- 9 Swenali novel (6)
- 10 Leap (6)
- 11 Marine raider (8)
- 12 Dollar (4)
- 13 Put on (6)
- 14 Spat (6)
- 15 Commercial TV body (1,1,1)
- 16 Bomb hole (6)
- 17 Ethnic extermination (6)

**DOWN**

- 1 Sea air (5)
- 2 Unbeliever (7)
- 3 Spoilsport (7)
- 4 Cell-attacking antibody (5)
- 5 Fashion (5)
- 6 (5)
- 7 Kilt pouch (7)
- 8 Clairvoyance (1,1,1)
- 9 Hull joists (7)
- 10 Cock (7)
- 11 Fur scarf (3)
- 12 Temporary substitute (7)
- 13 Power (5)
- 14 Depth (5)
- 15 Creed (5)

**SOLUTION TO NO 868**

ACROSS: 8 Pneumococci 9 Nab 10 Overspill 11 Event 13 Embassy 16 Sulfur 19 Ounce 22 Overthrow 24 Liu 25 Cardiac arrest

DOWN: 1 Sponge 2 Pebble 3 Immortal 4 Sneeze 5 Aces 6 Solids 7 Byplay 12 Via 14 Bookworm 15 Sec 16 Scorch 17 Dreary 18 Strut 20 Nausea 21 Excess 23 Trim

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FRIDAY PAGE



Room with a view: Maggie Smith in her dressing room. 'What I like about Interpreters is that I'm not in anyone's shadow.'

# The prime of Ms Smith

The self-serving anecdotes, pulling of faces and touching of knees expected by chat show hosts (or "television vivacities", as Gore Vidal calls them) and their audiences of sing-long couch parties is one reason why Maggie Smith avoids prime time television interviews.

"It's come to the point where you're a stand-up comic, because I don't think anybody can handle it unless they're screechingly funny. You know", she snaps her fingers, "one-liners and being camp with Terry Wogan."

"I can't do that. I'd die of embarrassment so I don't go near it. I hate all those kind of things". Dressed for a pre-show workout in a black leotard embroidered with a silver star, Maggie Smith looked as if she were about to join Steed in yet another revival of *The Avengers*. A poor performance (her opinion) earlier that week as Nadia in Ronald Harwood's *Interpreters* at Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, was blamed on the debilitating effects of antibiotics prescribed "for a heavy cold."

Next month a lavish film version of E.M. Forster's comedy of manners, *A Room With A View*, co-starring Maggie Smith as Charlotte Bartlett, receives its Cambridge premiere.

"One doesn't always fall in love with whom one intends - and when one does, there's no certainty that anybody else will approve", is one blurb writer's soapy exposition to the media of E.M. Forster's comedy of manners.

During filming on location in Italy, she says, it was "either raining and impossible to shoot or 105 degrees with people fainting".

Smith found Charlotte Bartlett "a very irritating woman. I think she was based on an aunt of Forster's whom he didn't like". Chaperone to Lucy (Helena Bonham-Carter), "Charlotte is one of those people

## Maggie Smith, who stars in a new film version of *A Room with a View*, talks about her current stage role and why she hates chat shows

who is always driving others mad by saying "I don't want to be any trouble". They're forever trying to keep themselves out of the way and are thereby permanently in the way by rushing about. Still, she feels deep remorse in the end - at least that's what happens in the film - and saves the day."

Maggie Smith has been described as difficult because of her refusal to give interviews on set, confining them to the post-shooting period. "That probably goes back to *Brodie*, the only film to date in which I was involved in every frame and therefore your concentration has to be fairly bright. Quite frankly, Judi Dench and I sat around in Florence so long for *A Room With A View* we would have talked to anybody about anything. I mean if you're doing something very difficult you can't take time out to go to the caravan and talk about your divorce - which is all they want to know about. It seems to me fituous."

Maggie Smith has won Oscars for *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* and *California Suite*. In 1981 she returned to Britain after four years in Canada because "the boys (her two sons) were kind of muddled as to whether they should be playing ice hockey or cricket". She played parts at the Festival Theatre, Stratford, Ontario, which she feels she would not have been offered in Britain.

In 1975 she was divorced from Robert Stephens and, the same year, married script writer Beverly Cross, a sweetheart of younger days. They have a country retreat in West Sussex which she visits "on Saturday nights,

Sunday mornings... but the problem of where to live only occurred now with *Interpreters*. I am looking for a flat in London, a permanent base."

*Interpreters* marks the return of the well made comedy and well turned phrase. Nadia doesn't fancy three days of sexual athletics with Viktor (Edward Fox) - "as if it were an oil change" - only to be rejected again. Comprising the usual staples of humour, sex and foreigners, *Interpreters* affords an opportunity for Russian to be spoken on an English stage. Not all of it was written with detente in mind.

Maggie Smith's comic style of "wry asstringency" (Michael Billington's phrase) is allowed full reign in the role of nearly jaded innocence. "I was fascinated by the idea of *Interpreters* which I had never seen before. I mean, there are not many parts for women, as you may have observed, in this day and age."

"What I like about *Interpreters* is that I'm not in the shadow of other people, as, say in the classics, which have been performed by many others before you".

Were there more opportunities for middle aged actresses in film? "I think it's getting easier. I presume Joan Collins has hacked her way into a new world for us all. You're not totally written off when you get older as happened before. I think what she does is marvelous. It's sort of high camp... wonderful".

She once said that comedy acting - for which she is most renowned despite lauded performances of Lady Macbeth, Cleopatra and Desdemona - required an ability to see the world in a slightly distorted light. "Always being aware of the absurd

other side to any serious or tragic event".

"By that I mean, in tragedy there are many areas that could be comic. If you're playing a serious part and you have a comic slant in your head, you can see what is funny and so you treat carefully to avoid that area. If I were just a straight actress I think it would be very odd because I wouldn't know where those dangerous areas were".

Did an absurdist's vision extend to reality? "Would that it did! One would have a much easier life. Life just always seems to be rather hard".

Did she do much research for a role? "Sure, if there's a lot to do. Films are different because you have a different text from the original on the whole. Plays, yes... I could still be playing Virginia Woolf. The possibilities are limitless except she made me desperately glib; truncating every night into the ooze, stones in your gut. Woolf was mad so I had to go mad and that was unerving".

Did she draw on personal experience for characterisation? "Experiences are filed away but you don't have a button that you can press and say. I'll think of my mother dying and that will make me feel sad. Everything that happens in life is of use to you as an actress - I suppose that sounds very Chekovian."

"I don't think anybody has a special knowledge of acting. I don't. I don't think it's a thing you can analyse. Instinct is the truest way - the way I do it. There's no handbook on acting, no DIY".

"I suppose one should appear on TV more often. TV creates a name much more quickly and that gets people into a theatre."

"Acting. It's a dumb thing to do but it's fascinating."

Victor Olliver

## Protecting the baby from a mother with herpes

### MEDICAL BRIEFING

One important concern for pregnant women who have a history of genital herpes, and for the doctors who attend them, is the possibility that the viral infection may be passed on to the baby as it is born. If the mother is suffering from an attack of herpes as she goes into labour, and the baby comes into contact with the virus through sores in the birth canal, the child could then become ill - sometimes seriously.

Current routine practice is to offer a woman in this position a Caesarean section and so minimize the risk to the child. Research from the United States suggests, however, that if the Caesarean section is done four or more hours after the mother's waters have broken it provides little protection for the infant. The Caesarean, with all its disadvantages, is therefore often needlessly performed.

At Doncaster Royal Infirmary, Dr Tim Moss, consultant in genito-urinary medicine, has been investigating with his colleagues the use of the anti-herpes drug acyclovir as a way out of this dilemma.

Their studies have shown that when acyclovir is given to an expectant mother it crosses the placenta to the baby and does not do the baby any harm. They hope that, by giving the drug during labour to mothers whose waters have broken four or more hours earlier, they will be able to protect the baby safely from herpes infection and yet still allow a normal vaginal delivery to take place.

Indeed, in the small number of instances when this approach has been tried, healthy babies have been delivered.

Dr Moss stresses that acyclovir would only be used when it was too late to offer a Caesarean and that more studies are needed before it will be possible to say if the treatment is of value or not. But he added: "We hope that it will be a safe alternative to section in those women who go into labour unexpectedly."

### Sick who cannot rest in peace

Most people like peace and quiet when they are ill. Hospital is the last place they will find it.

Richard Soutar and Dr John Wilson from Ninewells hospital and medical school, Dundee, set out to discover just how noisy different wards are. Their findings are published in the current issue of the British Medical Journal.

They found that general medical wards and acute admission wards were far

from restful, although psychiatric wards were quite peaceful. To give some idea of how noisy these wards were, a whisper measures 20dB(A) - filtered decibels - light traffic comes in at 45dB(A) and a telephone rings at 60dB(A). Noise levels recommended for hospital wards in the United States are less than 45dB(A) during the day and 35dB(A) during the night.

Readings were taken between 11.30pm and 6.30am in 14 wards. In the half dozen general medical wards the noise level was above 50dB(A) for at least a quarter of the time and, on one ward, for 80 per cent of the night.

The average for the acute wards was more than three and a half hours a night and only the four psychiatric wards exposed patients to less than half an hour's disturbance. Because noise is measured on a sliding scale the general medical and acute wards are about 10 times noisier than the level recommended in the States.

Despite the racket, less than 10 per cent of patients believed that the noise disturbed their sleep, although staff admitted that it might wake as many as 40 per cent of patients.

However, a considerable amount of the clamour could easily be reduced. Trolleys and taps, say the authors, should be mended immediately they become faulty, noisy patients should be isolated if possible and doctors, particularly, should be encouraged to wear soft-soled shoes.

### Hidden worries about the Pill

A bizarre anomaly exists in Japan over the prescribing of the contraceptive pill.

According to the Bulletin of the Institute of Medical Ethics, the Pill is illegal for contraceptive purposes but doctors are allowed to prescribe it for strictly gynaecological problems - for example, a woman who has irregular periods.

Initially the Pill was made illegal because of the fears of side effects, although now it seems that doctors who run abortion clinics are particularly vociferous when there are moves to legalize and widen its prescribing.

What is particularly worrying is that the Pills which can be prescribed on medical grounds are the ones that contain high doses of oestrogen - the very formulations which carry most risk of blood clots and other side effects. Needless to say there are plenty of women, with

the connivance of their doctors, who do take the Pill for contraceptive purposes; sadly they have no option but to take the ones that may cause them problems.

### How tea could be a killer

Take care if you like to drink scalding tea without milk. A report from the U.S. in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, claims that the high rate of cancer of the throat found in Uruguay, especially among women, may be due to their predilection for maté tea.

This is an infusion of *Ilex paraguariensis*, and the hotter it is drunk the better. In other parts of the globe where there are high rates of cancer of the throat - including Iran and China - hot tea is also the order of the day.

### Deafness: it's in the blood

A blood disorder could be the cause of a common form of deafness, research at Glasgow's Royal Infirmary and the Medical Research Council Institute of Hearing Research suggests. The discovery could mean it will eventually be possible to treat and prevent the problem.

Sensineural deafness affects 12 per cent of adults and occurs when cells in the inner ear (known as hair cells), which translate sound from a vibration into a nerve impulse, cease to function. Until now there have been few clues to its cause although evidence from animal work has suggested that poor blood supply to the hair cells may be to blame.

Now, in a study of 140 people, Dr George Browning and his colleagues have discovered that sensineural deafness is linked to the stiffness of red, oxygen-carrying blood cells. Normally red blood cells are quite deformable as they have to get through very tiny blood vessels. The Glasgow team has found that people with sensineural deafness tend to have red blood cells that are stiffer than usual. They think this could mean that the red cells, and hence oxygen, are not getting through the tiny blood vessels of the inner ear to keep the hair cells alive.

Red cell stiffness may be caused by something else, the researchers say in a recent edition of *The Lancet*. If they can discover the primary defect they may soon tackle this important cause of hearing problems.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

A new museum in America will be devoted entirely to the work of female artists

## Women's art comes of age

Five minutes' walk from the White House, the echoing chambers of the grand old Masonic Temple are being ripped apart and redesigned in readiness for an influx of women. Art is art and has no sex but here, in this of all places, ignored and undervalued women's paintings from the Renaissance to today will be exhibited. For the time being the newly-formed National Museum of Women in the Arts exists principally upon the tall walls of Mrs Wilhelmina Holladay's large home in Georgetown, the fashionable section of Washington. She says she is not a liberationist - "I've never really needed to be" - but she firmly believes that women artists have been ignored, downplayed and hampered throughout history.

### I'm against isolating men's and women's art

Posthumously, justice is being done. She has donated her personal collection of more than 400 pieces to the museum - mostly paintings but also some sculpture, pottery, prints, drawings, books and photographs - and in early 1987 it will open its doors, probably the only museum in the world dedicated solely to the works of women. The museum is a controversial concept. Some say it will give the impression that women's art is somehow different, perhaps even inferior. "I've always been

against isolating men's art and women's art", declared the sculptress Marisol, who happens at the moment to have pieces on display at several major museums. "It doesn't make any sense to me because it should all be together. Art is an idea."

Women's contributions to art throughout history were restricted primarily because women were kept out of art school. The Royal Academy of Arts in Paris had a quota system which admitted only four female students. Even those who got there were rarely allowed into the life class. For centuries, women were largely restricted to china painting or dainty water-colours. Many anonymously assisted their fathers, brothers, husbands or lovers, but never got the credit. A few, angry and frustrated, adopted men's names.

It still happens. Hilda Greene has been using the name H. Clinton Greene for the past 12 years, ever since a critic observed of her work: "Pretty good for a woman". Much of the art world continues to find it difficult to treat women as seriously as men. And that, principally, is why Mrs Holladay decided to campaign for a specialized museum.



Wilhelmina Holladay in Washington

record the contributions of women, so we have been able to do research. We have found out that in almost every era women were painting very successfully."

Although artistic ability knows no sexual barrier, Mrs Holladay detects a tendency of women artists of the past to choose particular subject matters. "Because women were limited in their activities the subject matter tended to consist of portraits of children, flowers or things that they could assemble before them."

and well known. Did you know that women artists were left out of all American textbooks? Totally." It was that discovery that set the ball rolling. She and her husband Wallace, a business tycoon, discovered the works of Clara Peeters, a 17th-century Flemish still-life painter, during a visit to the National Museum of Austria 20 years ago. "When I looked her up in the standard art text, H.W. Janson's *History of Art*, I found that not only was she not listed, but no woman was included, not even Mary Cassatt. But in the 16th edition, in 1985, women finally are included."

### Artistic ability knows no sexual barrier

The Holladay collection today includes works by Cassatt, Helen Frankenthaler, Angelica Kauffman, Alice Neel, Georgia O'Keeffe, Elizabeth Siraui and Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun.

In about four years the museum has raised more than \$10 million of its \$30 million goal, acquired 20,000 members paying \$20 or more, and 229 founders who have contributed \$5,000 apiece. Corporations have given generously.

Already, demand for women's art has increased. "Paintings are going for more at auction, they are harder to collect," Mrs Holladay declared. "Dealers are acquiring stock because they think prices will go up when the museum opens. As we make these artists established and well known, their prices will go up. They're already going up. Aren't we fortunate that we bought when we did?"

Christopher Thomas

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THE TIMES DIARY

Busman's holiday

Edward Heath and the other rebels outraged by the idea of selling BL to the Americans...

Old story

Talking of British Leyland, a reader sends me a copy of the Daily Mirror of January 29, 1936...

Bad form

It's official: under a Tory government it doesn't pay to live too long. A recently bereaved friend has just been sent a form...

Animal instinct

Ian Paisley's lack of German has landed Northern Ireland Secretary Tom King with an unfortunate new image...

Hanging judge

Judge James Fox Andrews, hearing a High Court case against the architects of Liverpool's Catholic Cathedral, heard the authentic voice of the city the other day...

BARRY FANTONI



'It will suit old Fred: he's already got shares in Distillers'

Blown up

Students of the Widdicombe Report and the impending legislation restricting political statements by local authorities will be interested in the proceedings of the ILEA's policy co-ordination committee...

Noticed a spot of brotherly love between Leon Brittan and the new Scottish Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind? Not surprising: they are cousins...

Old story

Under the headline "Pensions in Gibraltar for Spain's old," Wednesday's Daily Telegraph said of the pensioners: "For the first time they can draw a liveable pension after working most of their lives in often menial tasks in the colony..."

PHS

Water bill that hits us all

by Des Wilson

The government's proposal to sell off Britain's water industry is not only the biggest privatisation exercise so far - its assets are valued at £27 billion...

Ninety-nine per cent of British households (the highest proportion in the world) have mains water, compared with 77 per cent with piped gas and 76.5 per cent with a telephone.

Last February the Prime Minister told the Commons that "water authorities are natural monopolies for many of their functions and we need to be particularly careful when considering replacing a public monopoly by a private one..."

Apart from the likely outcry when the public fully appreciates the loss of accountability, the whole plan might collapse simply because thorough investigation of the state of the industry could deter potential buyers.

The North-West Water Authority has admitted to "a legacy of pollution, deterioration, and consistent under-spending over many years..."

Fifteen per cent of the nation's sewage system is more than 100 years old; each year there are 500 sewer collapses. The deteriorating pipework and sewers have been described by workers in the industry as "a time bomb."

There is also colossal waste: a third of the clean water entering the system never reaches the taps because of leakage on the way.

The 10 water authorities created in 1973 are themselves divided. Recently the North-West Authority spelt out what is distinctive about the industry:

- It has a natural monopoly of the services provided.
Because a reliable supply of clean water is vital to health and life, the service must never fail.
The industry has important regulatory functions and environmental responsibilities, including river quality and the control of pollution.

Issues of public accountability and finance arise. Accountability was reduced by the government's 1983 Water Act. This abolished local authority representation on

the water boards, which became appointed rather than elected, scrapped the automatic rights of press and public to attend their meetings and abolished the National Water Council, coordinator of national policy.

Since then all nine English water authorities have refused to meet in public, and have been widely criticized as a result. It seems extraordinary that matters concerning the supply and quality of this basic commodity should be considered in secret.

Given that we must have water, it follows that we have no option - but to pay the price demanded for it. Thus water rates are a form of taxation, now totalling more than £2,000 million a year. In future this would be imposed by commercial companies, making them unique in this country of having the power to levy taxation.

The suggestion that a director-general of water services will maintain some public control of the pricing policy of these private companies is hardly credible;

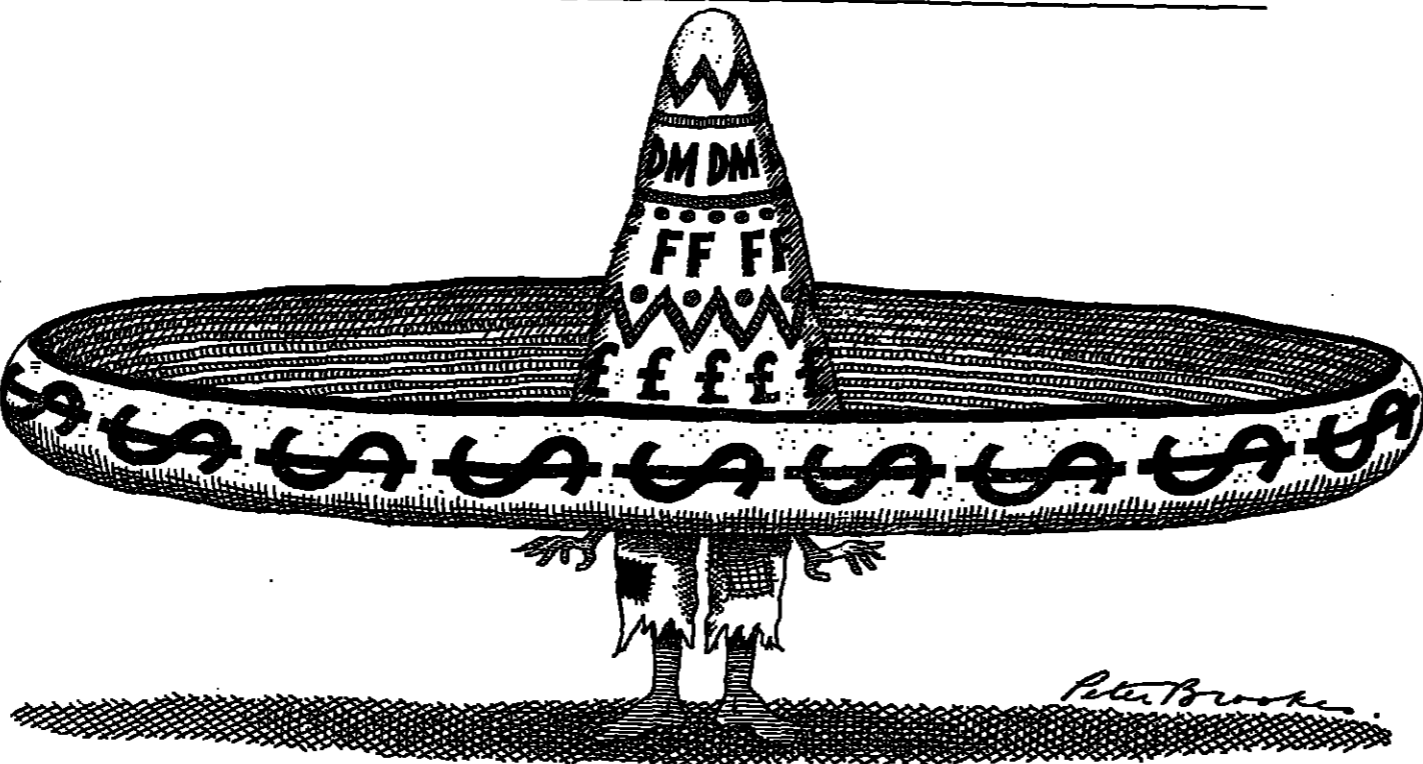
once established, they will be able to insist on any price by threatening ill effects on supply or infrastructure improvements. Will they really want to spend the huge sums of money necessary to repair the infrastructure? Will they readily impose self-regulation? For that matter, should they be allowed to?

There is too much at stake in terms of public health for such matters to be subject to short-term market considerations. Prospects for water conservation will be bleak: companies with a responsibility to shareholders to maximize profit will surely encourage the use of water, not its conservation.

One can have an open mind on the case for privatization generally and still believe there is no argument for this one. In the public interest greater accountability and higher public spending are needed, not less of each. The course to follow is that suggested by the North-West Water Authority: "Instead of tearing down what has been achieved, government should build on and strengthen what already exists."

The author is chairman of Friends of the Earth.

John Carlin on the new threat to world financial stability



Mexico City One Monday recently tens of thousands of workers were given the day off to attend a speech by the governor of a state adjoining Mexico City. They were ferried into the state capital in chartered buses to honour the governor - like all of Mexico's 31 state governors, a member of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

The PRI kept the huge throng well supplied throughout the morning with sandwiches and Coke, ensuring a lusty response to the loudspeakers' bidding when the governor triumphantly appeared. He spoke for three hours, the crowd obediently applauding, cheering and stamping their feet on cue.

At vast cost to the nation, such ceremonies - as spontaneous as a Cecil B. de Mille film - take place every day in Mexico: be it for a governor, a cabinet minister, the president or just a local mayor, the hoard is turned out to pay homage and render thanks to the PRI, the winner of every election for more than half a century.

Pomp, the image of popular support, has been judged by the PRI's wise men to be a key ingredient in the power formula. There is also bribery, or "co-opting" as they call it: a "job for the boys" policy which has led to a vast and absurdly uneconomic Soviet-style bureaucracy, control of the labour unions through their leaders; and, not least, electoral fraud.

Loyalty to the party is rewarded in the same way that lack of it - for example, failing to appear at pro-government rallies - can be punished by the loss of a day's wages.

Money, in short, and lots of it, has been the basis of the PRI's success and stability. But now, after decades of unparalleled

Mexico's debt message: relax or we renege

economic growth, money is becoming desperately short. The PRI leadership has never sounded so nervous. And the US has never been so concerned, as evidenced by the presence in Mexico last month of President Reagan and virtually his entire senior staff.

Both Mexico and the big international banks, to which it owes nearly \$100 billion, feared for their survival in 1982, when the country went bankrupt. Emergency loans poured in as President Miguel de la Madrid, a stolid technocrat, took power and ensured that the banks received the interest due on these and previous loans. Austerity measures were introduced which have led to high inflation, low wages and a plummeting standard of living for most of Mexico's 78 million people.

However, the country has been kept afloat and interest payments maintained by revenue from oil, which accounts for 70 per cent of foreign income.

But the price of oil is now sliding. At the last count, Mexico's oil income this year was expected to be \$5 billion less than when de la Madrid took power three years ago. The \$4 fall in the price of Mexican oil announced last week means that total oil income this year of \$11 billion will almost exactly equal the amount to be paid out

in debt interest. By comparison, the economic effects of the earthquake last September are insignificant.

Bank reserves, meanwhile, are dwindling, imports are rising and the people are getting restless. A recent clash between police and anti-government demonstrators left two dead. Last week 100,000 people marched in Mexico City against the government, calling for non-payment of the foreign debts. The leader of Mexico's biggest union conglomerate, for years perhaps the system's chief pillar, broke all established PRI rules when he declared: "Our loyalty is to the people, not to the government."

President de la Madrid, on whom the bankers had pinned their hopes, now tells them he can no longer finance them at the expense of his own political future. Speaking in London last week, his finance minister, Jesus Silva Herzog, said: "How can we explain... that still more sacrifices are required to enable us to continue paying our creditors?"

The sort of sacrifices the PRI apparently does not contemplate making are those which would undermine the demagogic working of the party machinery. Nor has de la Madrid shown any real willingness to trim the bureaucracy or to court further unpopularity by, for example,

raising the one peso (a sixth of a penny) fare on the Mexico City underground.

Seeing that under present conditions there will soon be no money left to pay for PRI populism, the government yesterday said - the previously unspoken - that interest cannot be paid. Default is on the cards.

The prospect horrifies the bankers, who fear a snowball effect that could lead to the disintegration of the world financial system. In recent weeks the governments of Argentina, Venezuela and Colombia have said that the financial burden imposed on them by the developed nations is threatening their stability, posing a danger to their fragile democracies.

Showing an unprecedented and growing commonness of purpose, Latin American governments are sending a clear message to the governments and banks of the US, Britain and other developed nations: "Don't be so greedy or you will end up with nothing." They are asking, essentially, for much lower interest rates and the lifting of growth-limiting trade barriers. "If we don't have growth we can't pay" has become their motto.

According to diplomats in Mexico City, the banks are being either unwilling or too slow to react. Meanwhile the clamour among the people here in Mexico, in particular, is growing. Union leaders are warning of "a social explosion". The government will use repression if need be but fears its consequences.

In an interview this week, one of the Mexican government's chief debt negotiators told me that "political negotiations" with the developed nations must begin immediately. "Time," he said, "is rapidly running out."

Frances Gibb Legal affairs correspondent

David Watt

Whitehall pact in need of repair

It turns out that when Michael Heseltine claimed the Westland affair was a major constitutional issue he was right for the wrong reasons. His own thesis - that it all showed the Prime Minister as too powerful and the Cabinet too weak - was quickly disposed of as the facts emerged. The trouble actually stemmed from Mrs Thatcher's weakness, for had she shut him up or sacked him earlier she would have avoided most of her difficulties. But now we do have a genuine constitutional issue, about the right of Parliament to cross-examine civil servants.

It involves a clash between three competing interests: ministers, the bureaucracy and Parliament. In pure constitutional theory such a clash is impossible: ministers execute the will of Parliament, the bureaucracy is an inseparable arm of ministerial power, the system is a seamless web. In addition, ministers are supposed to be supported by a reliable parliamentary majority and bureaucrats are supposed to be the permanent, faceless and obedient servants of the government of the day. The Westland affair illustrates how far all three "estates" have moved from this ideal picture.

This government, like its four or five predecessors, has abandoned the full theory of ministerial responsibility. Ministers do not feel obliged to take the blame for all the mistakes of their ministry. Leon Brittan would not have resigned unless an inquiry had shown that he had improperly authorised leaking the Solicitor General's letter. He could, and would, have disowned a mistake by his private secretary or his press officer. By the same token, Mrs Thatcher does not say: "I must take responsibility for the 'misunderstanding' of my private office since I appointed and oversee its members; I therefore resign." She says in effect, "Mr Powell and Mr Ingham made a mistake, but I knew nothing about it until later," and assumes that ends the matter.

This attitude breaks the compact on which civil service silence and anonymity rest: "As a minister I take responsibility but expect your silence; as civil servant, you keep your mouth shut but get shielded from public criticism." Mrs Thatcher has been desperately trying to preserve one half of this bargain by resisting the appearance of her officials in public, but she has given up the other, with predictable results. If ministers allow blame to rest with individual, identifiable civil servants they must expect two consequences: critics of government actions will hold officials publicly responsible, and the civil servant will claim, and deserve, the right to defend himself in public, if necessary by shifting blame back on to ministers.

Of these critics, the most persistent and prominent are the press, a fact which partly accounts for the enormous increase in leaks from Whitehall to Fleet Street. Most inside information

disobeying to governments does not come from the Tisdales and Pontings but by way of discreet "guidance" from senior Civil Service colleagues who do not see why they should take all the flak for their ministerial masters.

A parallel development has also revived, in a new form, the 19th century role of Parliament as a potential adversary rather than an adjunct of government. The growing importance of the Commons' specialist select committees is the result of a loosening of the grip of the party machines on British politics.

The Commons' Defence Committee can insist on sending for any "persons and papers" it thinks fit because its Conservative majority is prepared to defy the government whips. This defiance no doubt arises in part because some of its Tory members, including the chairman, have no good reason to feel personal loyalty to Mrs Thatcher. This particular committee also has a certain cross-bench *esprit* resulting from a common addition to defence. But it is more complicated than that. A train of cause and effect starting from long-term social and economic changes leads to the Alliance threat in Conservative seats and then to the waywardness of local Conservative parties and willingness of Conservative MPs to rock the boat or even to manufacture their own liferafts.

There is not much point in arguing whether these trends, which have contributed vastly to the openness of our political and administrative processes, are better on balance than the closed circle of the prewar system. That system could not possibly be maintained, even if anyone thought it desirable, without a social culture and a class system that has been swept away.

For better or worse, we have to live with professional, full-time politicians who live and die by the media and cannot afford to accept formal responsibility for more mistakes than they have to. As a result, we are gradually learning to live with an identifiable, and to some extent separately accountable, Civil Service and we can expect to face a parliamentary system which becomes more and more fluid, unpredictable and inquisitorial.

The question is rather how we maintain or reacquire (since we seem to have lost them) the minimum requirements of good administration: considered, practicable policies executed efficiently by people who believe in them for people persuaded to give them a try. How, in fact, do we reunite the constitutional parts of government?

Most people agree that part of the answer lies in what we do with the electoral system and with the procedures of Parliament. But we tend to forget the relationship between the other sides of the government triangle. The Westland affair is another symptom of the need to re-establish, by some means, the badly damaged confidence between politicians and their permanent officials.

moreover... Miles Kington Ye Roses Warre: Yorks all out

It isn't something we boast about a lot, but this column has been computerized for several years. We use a sixth-generation computer, which not only thinks for itself but argues back ferociously and also groans at its own jokes. Recently it came up with a good idea: why not use its memory bank to compute what various well-known newspapers would have been saying if they had existed centuries before the invention of newspapers?

No sooner said than done. We turned the date back to 1066, to the last great invasion crisis, and invited the computer to print out the headlines of the day.

"Naff off, you Normans!" cried the *Sun*. "Further Rounds of Anglo-Norman Talks Expected Soon," said the *Daily Telegraph*. "Why Thanes make the best lovers," offered the *Daily Star*. "Why there will be no invasion this year," tried the *Daily Express*. "Government Urges Country not to Offer Any Provocation to Duke William for Fear of Retaliatory Action," says *The Times*, with what seems to be a note of appeasement.

"Ethelred the Unready? Blimey, how wrong can you be! Court beauty reveals sexy Saxon goings-on" is the *Mirror's* contribution to foreign news, while the *Daily Star*, as the *Morning Star* then was, is content with "Norman bosses set to take over Saxon economy."

Given these encouraging results, we turned the clock forward to 1588, to see what our press would have made of the impending Spanish Armada. Intriguingly, the headlines are not very dissimilar from before.

"Get Stuffed, Spaniards!" (or "Get Stuffed, Senores!"; *Guardian*: "Very real fear of differentials being eroded in Plymouth shipyards, say guild leaders"; *Daily Star*: "The saucy secrets of those sexy Senores!"; *The Times*: "Government Denies Rumours of a Catholic Mole in the Cabinet." *Mirror*: "Exclusive: Sir Francis Drake on My Way to Playing

Better Bowls"; *Express*: "Why the Queen put her career before a family life - a courier reveals all"; *Financial Times*: "Double exchange rate at all-time low"; *Daily Peasant*: "Colonialist, imperialist armada set to meet imperialist, colonialist English fleet."

We dropped in briefly at 1745; to see what the English papers made of Bonnie Prince Charlie and his clansmen, but it seems that invasion coverage does not change much, with headlines like "The Prince who dresses in women's clothes"; "Why lairds make the best lovers"; "German George's gorgeous girls" and "Clear off, you clansmen!" Admittedly, the *Financial Times* had a bit of a scoop with "The money in national anthems: Profile of Dr Thomas Arne", but we decided to shoot on to 1777 and the setting up of the new American Republic.

*Daily Labourer*: "Freedom fighters win self-determination, cast off British yoke"; *Sun*: "America? You're welcome, Yankees!" *Guardian*: "A Guarded Welcome to the New Democracy Across the Atlantic. While at the Same Time Very Real Fears of the Emergence of a New Superpower to Upset Balance of the Developed World. Inside: Mrs George Washington Gives Woman's View of the Revolution." *Mirror*: "Biggest prizes ever! Win a dollar and be rich for life!" *Daily Star*: "Sex secrets of those Yankee Doodle Dandies!"; *News of the World*: "Playboy Bill Bedford in society gay drugs scandal shock horror probe."

*Financial Times*: "New constitution will not harm lucrative slave trade, promise US leaders." *Daily Mail*: "Mistress Whitehouse condemns Gibbon's history of Rome, lascivious and lustful, she says." Curiously, the computer makes no mention of *The Times* for this period. After sharp questioning, it revealed that *Times* temporarily off streets due to labour dispute over introduction of hot metal.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE February 6: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chancellor of the University of London, this afternoon visited Lillian Penson Hall of Residence, London, W2 in celebration of its 21st Anniversary.

Director Women's Royal Naval Service, YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE February 6: The Duke of Kent, as an Honorary Fellow of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, this evening attended the Faraday Lecture at Logan Hall, University of London Institute of Education, London WC1.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C.R.G. Arthur and Miss L.C. Bromley The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Professor and Mrs G.H. Arthur, of Stone Allerton, Somerset, and Lauren, daughter of Mr J.C. Bromley, of Colorado, United States, and Mrs D.M. Tuck, of Wokingham, Berkshire.

Birthdays today

Lord Bellwin, 63; Lord Bontyn, 79; Miss Dora Bryan, 62; the Earl of Cork and Orrery, 76; Professor Henry Clifford Darby, 77; Mr Gerald Davies, 41; the Earl of Harewood, 63; Mr Peter Jay, 49; Lord Keith of Kinkell, 64; Sir John Leary, 58; Sir George Mosley, 61; Sir Philip Myers, 55; Sir Michael Newton, 63; Sir Geoffrey Peacock, 66; Sir Robert Reid, 65; Mr John Ritchie, 73; Mr R.W. Watson, 60; Sir Brian Windesay, 82.

Marriages

Mr C. Rowe and Miss E. Nabulsi The marriage took place quietly on Saturday, January 25, of Mr Giles Rowe, son of Mr A. Rowe and the Hon Mrs R. MacDonald, and Miss Karma Nabulsi, daughter of Mr H.M. Nabulsi and Mrs M. Nabulsi.

Receptions

Daniel Smith The partners of Daniel Smith, Chartered Surveyors, held a reception yesterday evening at Fishmongers' Hall, The senior partner, Mr Anthony Brock, received the guests.

Middle Temple

Sir David West-Russell, Miss Rosina Hare, QC, and Mr Brian Walsh, QC, have been elected Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple, not the Inner Temple as stated yesterday.



Those of you who have enjoyed great solids and great orchestras giving superb performances which have enriched your lives with their art may be moved to think of the time when, through illness or old age these musicians no longer play. This is where you can help.

Westminster School The Head Master of Westminster School held a reception last night at Ashburnham House after the Henry Tizard memorial lecture given by Lord Marshall of Goring, Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, on "Electricity and Nuclear Power".

Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 The Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 held a dinner at the Naval and Military Club last night to celebrate Founders' Day and to entertain members of the Admiralty Board.

Service dinner

Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 The Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 held a dinner at the Naval and Military Club last night to celebrate Founders' Day and to entertain members of the Admiralty Board.

Calls to the Bar The following names were omitted from Lincoln's Inns list: P.R. Bear and K.D. McCourt.

Charles Knevitt The architect as anti-hero

The architect as hero will be making an appearance at the Royal Institute of British Architects next Tuesday when the film of Ayn Rand's epic novel, 'The Fountainhead', will be shown there for the first time.



The first heavy snowfall of the winter in London brought out the smiles and sledges on Parliament Hill Fields yesterday (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

Sale room Top prices for silver

Three of London's top silver dealers, who frequently bid in partnership, were competing with each other at Sotheby's yesterday and secured one of the three top lots apiece.

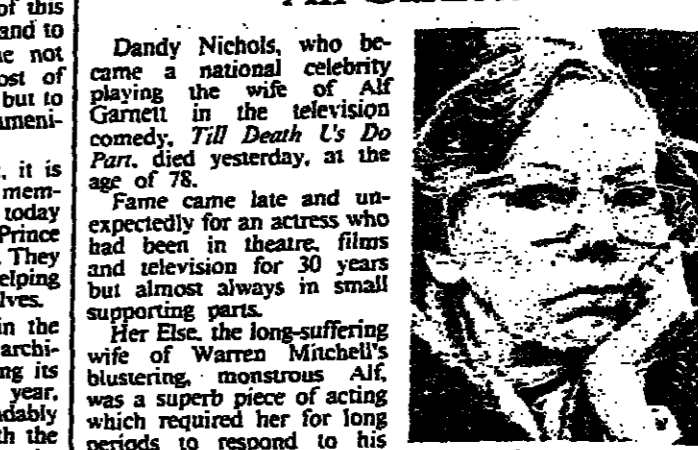
Dinner Science report

Researchers uncover clue to cot deaths

Canadian researchers have found what they believe is a new clue to the mystery behind infant cot deaths.

OBITUARY DANDY NICHOLS

Long suffering wife of Alf Garnett



Dandy Nichols, who became a national celebrity playing the wife of Alf Garnett in the television comedy, 'Till Death Us Do Part', died yesterday, at the age of 78.

Memorial services

Mr L. Mitchell Prince George of Denmark was present at a memorial service for Mr Leslie Mitchell held at St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, on Wednesday.

AXEL POIGNANT

Axel Poignant, the photographer, best known for his vivid studies of the people and landscape of Australia, has died aged 79.

MR TREVOR DONALDSON

Mr Trevor Donaldson, who died on January 30 at Montargis, France, at the age of 70, was a chartered surveyor whose special interest was the development of town centres and shopping complexes.

Your Will can give us the help we so desperately need in our fight against poverty and despair. For God's sake, care.

سكوا من الأصل

THE ARTS

Cinema

Lipstick before the firing squad



Marlene Dietrich with Gary Cooper in Dishonoured

Marlene (PG) Electric Screen
The Journey of Natty Gann (PG) Cannon Haymarket
The Quiet Earth (15) Premiere Leicester Square
Dangerous Moves (PG) Academy 1
The Scorpion (18) Cannon Panton Street

"I've been photographed enough, thank you," Marlene Dietrich tells her unfortunate interviewer Maximilian Schell in Marlene, thus condemning him to a documentary built around the sound, but not the image, of its title subject. Schell spent six hard days in 1982 coaxing memories and comments out of this legendary but crotchety octogenarian, and deserves high marks for perseverance.
There were many other stumbling-blocks. Schell's cameras were refused all access to her Paris apartment and personal possessions, and in conversation Dietrich repeatedly poured vitriol over her past career. The Blue Angel and other early triumphs directed by Josef von Sternberg - some of the most potent films in all cinema - are dismissed as kitsch, quack or druck, the words echo through the soundtrack like shrapnel. Schell himself is ultimately given a verbal spanking for falling down on the job: "You should go back to Mama Schell," she mutters, "and learn some manners."
Credibly, Schell has made no attempt to disguise the difficulties of making bricks without straw, though not all his devices for accompanying Dietrich's words and filling the screen really pay. The aerial archive shots of devastated Berlin, in faint colour, work beautifully. Elsewhere, the scenes showing Schell and his crew re-creating the interview setting and editing film footage prove somewhat arch, but pass muster. Not so the phantasmagorical collage of hanging film-strips, advancing cameras, blurred jigsaw-puzzle images and Dietrich mannequins: this is a disastrous dip into territory best left to Fellini.
But for all his intermittent ingenuity in juggling photographs, newsreel footage and film clips, Schell remains tethered to the words and outlook of his interviewee. Dietrich's rampant lack of curiosity about her past is echoed by the film's choice of clips - mostly a round-up of the tried and true. More seriously, the film never properly addresses itself to the twists and turns of the star's extraordinary life.
At one end of the career spectrum we see the fantastic, teasing, erotic Dietrich of the Sternberg years - pulling off the gorilla costume in Blonde Venus, applying lipstick before the firing-squad in

Dishonoured. At the other end, there is the sequined grande dame of the later solo concerts, furs squirted round her like whipped cream - a visual and vocal caricature of her former self. All the visual evidence is there before us: the whys and wherefores, however, are absent.
Marlene, then, is infuriating, but rarely boring. Dietrich herself makes sure of that. And there is always the supporting programme for succour. Seventeen of her early features are showing, changing daily, ranging from The Blue Angel to Just a Gigolo, made in 1978 and containing what must now be counted as her last film appearance.
The Disney company's Journey of Natty Gann is fortunately better than its title, better, too, than a bare synopsis indicates. Natty, played by an attractive newcomer, Meredith Salenger, is a Depression urchin from Chicago who sets out by hook, crook, train and foot to reach her lumberjack father in Seattle; en route she makes pals with a friendly, good-looking wolf, played by Jed.
Twenty or 30 years ago Disney's film-makers would probably have settled for the bland thrills and spills of a cross-country trek with a four-legged friend, but the company now aims for a little adult bite in its product. So Natty, faced with skinning a rabbit, lets loose a heartfelt "Ugh!" Throughout, great pains are taken to root her adventures in a particular social

world, where the unemployed and discarded children haunt the streets or crouch in shanty towns next to billboards with the ironic slogan "Home by Train - Travel While You Sleep". In the long run the director, Jeremy Kagan, takes too many pains over the setting at the story's expense. But, despite the script's simplicities and some over-lacquered photography from Dick Bush, enough warmth and sincerity remain to make this one of Disney's best family offerings for some time.
Some of the world's worst and cheapest films deal with mankind on its last legs. Roger Corman's The Last Woman on Earth, with a tedious cast of three, immediately leaps to mind. The Quiet Earth, from the skilful New Zealand director Geoff Murphy, belongs to a far higher level of production, though a residue of Z-movie hokum remains. The story's nuts and bolts, for instance, need drastic tightening. We never receive convincing explanations of the meddling scientists' activities, or why three people survived the catastrophe that otherwise depopulated the world at 6.12am, leaving a trail of empty cars and half-eaten breakfasts. The film also shakes the old romantic triangle to dull effect.
For the first 30 minutes, however, The Quiet Earth exploits its situation with likeable verve and wry humour. The scientist here, decently played by Bruno Lawrence, reacts to his isolation with fluctuating moods,

tooting on a bass saxophone, moving into desirable addresses, boring himself with snooker. Then his mind starts to crack, the girl shows up, and the film backslides.
International imports dominate this week. The Scorpion hails from the Netherlands, while Switzerland offers Dangerous Moves - last year's mysterious Oscar-winner as the Best Foreign Film. This proves to be a competent though tepid character drama about two Russian chess-players - a mercurial dissident and an ailing Grand Master - meeting in Geneva for the world championship. The air reeks of intrigue and tactical talk: fascinating enough for those fascinated by chess, but small beer for the non-believer. Michel Piccoli, at any rate, carries off the Grand Master's part with elegant aplomb. The writer-director Richard Dembo principally works as an opera director, though there is nothing to suggest this in the film's dry style.
At least Ben Verborg, director of The Scorpion, is a film-maker to his fingertips, eager to tell his stories with a visual flourish. The plot concerns a petty embezzler sucked into a political conspiracy stretching back to the Indonesian war. As in his Resistance thriller The Girl With Red Hair, Verborg displays great skill in sustaining an atmosphere of unease, though one could wish the atmosphere surrounded a tidier, more believable yarn.
Geoff Brown

Theatre

Instruments of corruption



Joanne Whalley as Bianca, Nigel Davenport as the Duke

Women Beware Women Royal Court

Second only to Dr Faustus, Women Beware Women is the most tantalizingly imperfect masterpiece in the classical repertoire. For four acts, Middleton coolly unfolds the story of a double seduction, showing marriage, love, and physical disgust all succumbing to the power of money; and how people are violently transformed by what they do.
But at the moment you have come to trust the author as a modern voice speaking clearly across the centuries, the play abruptly subsides into period convention and surrenders all its complex truths and detailed humanity for the rusty machinery of a Jacobean revenge plot.
Middleton was a writer who regularly worked in collaboration and you can see the appeal of bringing in a contemporary collaborator to put the piece back on the rails; especially as the task has been taken on by Howard Barker, well known as a neo-Jacobean. The first half of the evening runs roughly as expected, with a condensed version of Middleton's text, and some rearrangement of narrative order, coming to a stop just when the revenge mechanism is about to engulf the cast.
The ninety-minute second half, however, is no mere rewritten ending but an energetically sustained attempt to push the entire work in a different direction. Middleton shows sex no less than money as an instrument of corruption. When the virtuous Bianca is entrapped into betraying her husband with the Duke, the effect is that of taking fruit from the forbidden tree. As Barker sees things, however, sex is the

grand adversary of money and political power, and his main emphasis goes on asserting its regenerative powers even for the Duke (played by Nigel Davenport) and the arch-procurer, Livia. To this end, he revivifies all Middleton's victims, and introduces a new victim of his own - the Ward's companion, Sorrido, originally a loutish side-kick, transformed into an embodiment of the alienated young who bursts into the court and rapes Bianca on the morning of her marriage with the Duke.
What is missing, though, despite the apposite energy of the language, is any trace of narrative invention to supplant Middleton's ending or relate the piece to a latter-day society where everything and everybody is for sale. The impact, indeed, is more Jacobean than Middleton, and more remote.
The dominant impression of William Gaskill's production is one of long-range strategy, which has led the company to soft-pedal the first act so as not to clash openly with the second. Bianca's husband Leantio, for instance, is a humble factor who has managed to win an upper-class girl. When the RSC

1962 it came over as a class-warfare drama akin to Look Back in Anger.
Hypergamy, however, has no place in Barker's scheme, and Steven Rimkus's Leantio is simply a good-looking boy in black tights who may lose his wife, but can still find erotic salvation with the wily Livia. Livia herself, one of the greatest female roles ever written, receives a highly mannered performance from Maggie Smeed, who holds the role at arm's length, seeming to mock it, until, in the second act, she erupts into sexual passion and sheds her old personality like a dead skin.
The production, played on a bare, pillar-flanked stage, is austere to the point of stasis during the eventful first act, and bursts into animated movement for the eventless sequel. Everything has been done, in short, to give full force to Barker's work (including spectacular performances from Simon Russell Beale and Gary Oldman) but I was left mainly wishing that Joanne Whalley's delicately cruel Bianca had been given the chance to play the original text, poisoned arrows and all.
Irving Wardle

Television

TV Eye (Thames) marked the first anniversary of the teachers' pay dispute by paying a brisk visit to a comprehensive school in Richmond, Yorkshire, a comfortably middle-class town whose ancient streets flood with 1,500 teenagers every lunchtime, there being so many teachers prepared to supervise them.
As in the best produced school play, everyone acted true to type. The benignly sensible headmaster spoke of the "disintegration from within" caused by the "agony of spirit" among his "very, very fine colleagues"; his rather dull staff vented the grievances that have led them to withdraw "goodwill" for the past 12 months; the brighter pupils expressed qualified sympathy for their

mentors (whom they rivalled for articulacy); a meeting of double-agency, mortgage-paying parents threatened to sue the local education authority for failing to meet the provisions of the law; and a half-moon-bespattered NUT demagogue drew a standing ovation from his loyal members.
The programme did well to present a balanced round-up of the various factions' views in a scant half-hour, but it would have been refreshing to hear at least one dissident voice among this orgy of ineffectual - if not a contented teacher, then a scholar who was not cheated off about the loss of lessons and extramural activities. Those of us old enough to have children preparing for GCEs this summer are properly per-

turbed at the patchy tuition and postponement of new curricula that have resulted from this disruption.
Meanwhile, ACAS has arbitrated without managing to conciliate; intransigence holds sway; the money will probably have to be found. Perhaps this report's most useful function was to advertise the teachers' continuing case. Notwithstanding their hefty holidays, they have, in the eyes of many, been underpaid. The Head of English at Richmond, for example, pulls in a decidedly unhefty £12,000. Small wonder that her senior pupils have no apparent insight into what "hopefully" can and cannot mean.
Martin Cropper

Concerts

BBC SO/Pritchard Barbican

The BBC rarely lets its Symphony Orchestra out of the new-music paddock to roam among the buffaloes of the 19th-century orchestral repertoire, at least not in the winter season. So it is good news that the orchestra's principal conductor, Sir John Pritchard, is directing all four Brahms symphonies this week at the Barbican.
Good news for the Corporation is the public's response, or rather the lack of it. Perhaps the low attendance for this programme of the First and Second Symphonies reflected the fact that across the river the Cleveland Orchestra was drawing a big crowd. If so, that is ironic, because the BBC SO - with its string sections, by London standards, luxuriously augmented (10 double basses here, for instance) - is currently producing a remarkably American-sounding, tubby-toned tutti itself.
Pritchard is too experienced not to know how to make such a big body of strings sound wonderful. And when Pritchard drove his forces hard at the

rhythms of No 1's closing few pages, the result was compelling.
Too often, though, that driving impetus was not strong enough. Rhythmic definition became fuzzy the outset of No 2's finale was a casualty here) and there was a tendency for phrases to trail off incompletely, especially where Pritchard was quickening the tempo. One admired the ultra-smooth phrasing - but only in No 2's allegretto was there sufficient contrast. Indeed, Pritchard seemed to eschew entirely that most magical of orchestral effects: a large body of strings playing absolutely pianissimo.
If articulation on a bar-to-bar level could have been more imaginatively varied, there was compensation in Pritchard's spacious yet flexible pacing of the larger paragraphs. The pungent discords of No 1's first movement bit deep, and in the same symphony's allegretto he judged perfectly the moment to move from urbane lyricism to more forceful passions. The orchestra played well for him too; there is another chance to admire this very big band at the Barbican tonight.
Richard Morrison

Cleveland Orchestra/von Dohnanyi Festival Hall

If one of the purposes of a visiting orchestra is to stir a concert capital into questioning and re-assessing its understanding of repertory works, then the Cleveland Orchestra, at the start of their 21-concert tour of Europe, have already succeeded triumphantly.
Christoph von Dohnanyi's understanding of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is revealed only in its end, in a finale which for the first time for me vindicated itself totally and finally.
From the start, von Dohnanyi forces the listener to re-assess all sense of scale. The first movement pitted fragments and angles of phrasing against taut, near stifled climaxes; the steel-spiked scherzo was a masterpiece of miniaturism. And the Adagio was a mesmerically compelling experiment in creating cantabile purely by the steady, precisely calculated movement of each note. But what did this all add up to?
Robert Lloyd's magnificent entry with Beethoven's in-

troductory words to the Ode of Joy revealed all. By refusing even in a so-called cantabile and even in recitative, to anthropomorphise his orchestra by letting them for one moment anticipate the human voice, von Dohnanyi was able suddenly to floodlight the full expressive purpose of the voice itself. And, by taking Beethoven at his word ("when an idea comes to me I hear it on an instrument, never on a voice") and treating his chorus and soloists too (Karia Matula, Alfreda Hodgson, Siegfried Jerusalem) as instruments to be played upon, deftly and fleetly, he worked the paradoxical miracle of fully fleshing-out the finale's human drama.
This mercurial extended scherzo of a symphony was the thought to insist on standing alone. It was preceded with equal originality and distinction by Gunter Reich's performance of Schoenberg's melodramas "A Survivor from Warsaw" juxtaposed movingly with his bittersweet unaccompanied choral setting, "Friede auf Erden"; a most apposite and resonant preparation of the ear and mind for what was to come.
Hilary Finch

Advertisement for 'MOSES' by Rossini, featuring John Tomlinson as Moses. Includes box office information: 01-936 3161, 01-240 5258.

Advertisement for 'DONALD SINDEN in THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL' at Her Majesty's Theatre. Includes box office information: 01-930 4025/6606.

Advertisement for 'The Royal Ballet La Fille mal gardée' at the Royal Opera House. Includes performance dates: Feb 8, 13, 17, Mar 20 at 7.30, Mar 12 at 8.00, Feb 8 at 2.30, Feb 15, Mar 8 at 1.30.

Advertisement for 'ROWAN ATKINSON' at Shaftesbury Theatre. Includes performance dates: Saturday 8, 15 and 22 March, 8.30pm performances. Shaftesbury Theatre, Manchester - Feb 17 for 1 week, Birmingham - Feb 24 for 1 week.

Advertisement for 'Contemporary Music Network' featuring 'THE LONDON SINFONIETTA' with conductor Diego Masson. Lists tour dates and contact information.

Advertisement for 'Les Misérables' at the Palace Theatre. Includes 'NEW BOOKING PERIOD' information and contact details.

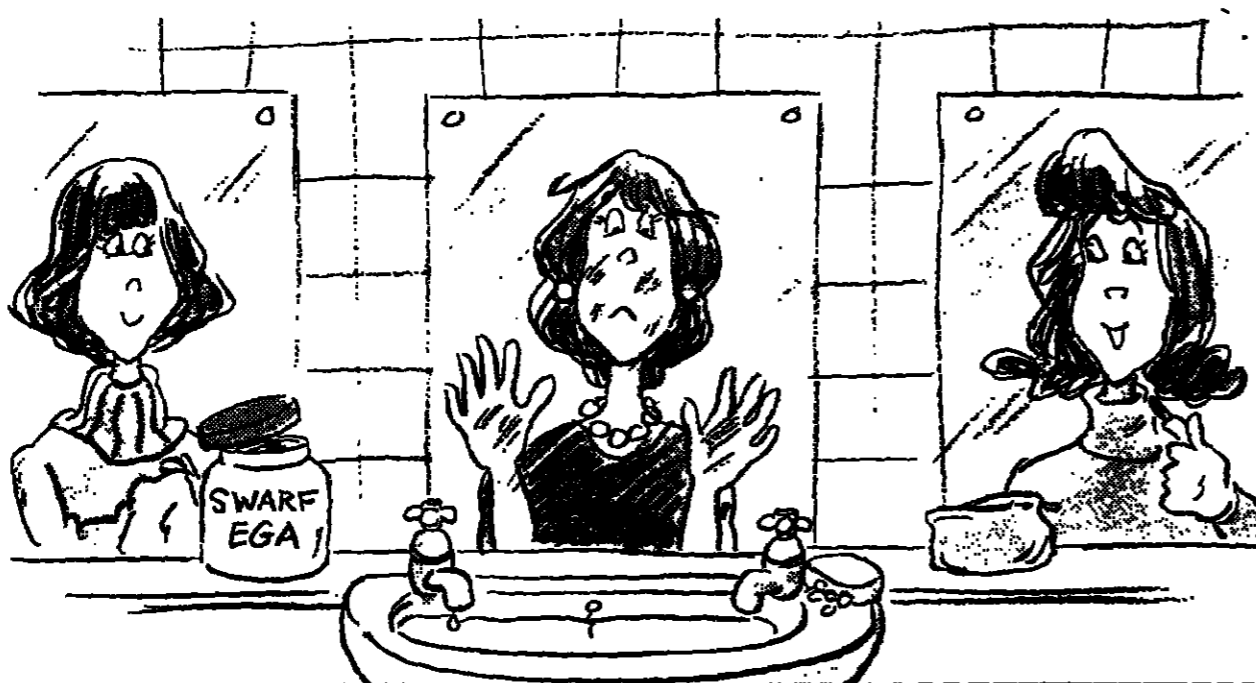
# "They bought me a Canon Personal Copier and my social life went out the window."



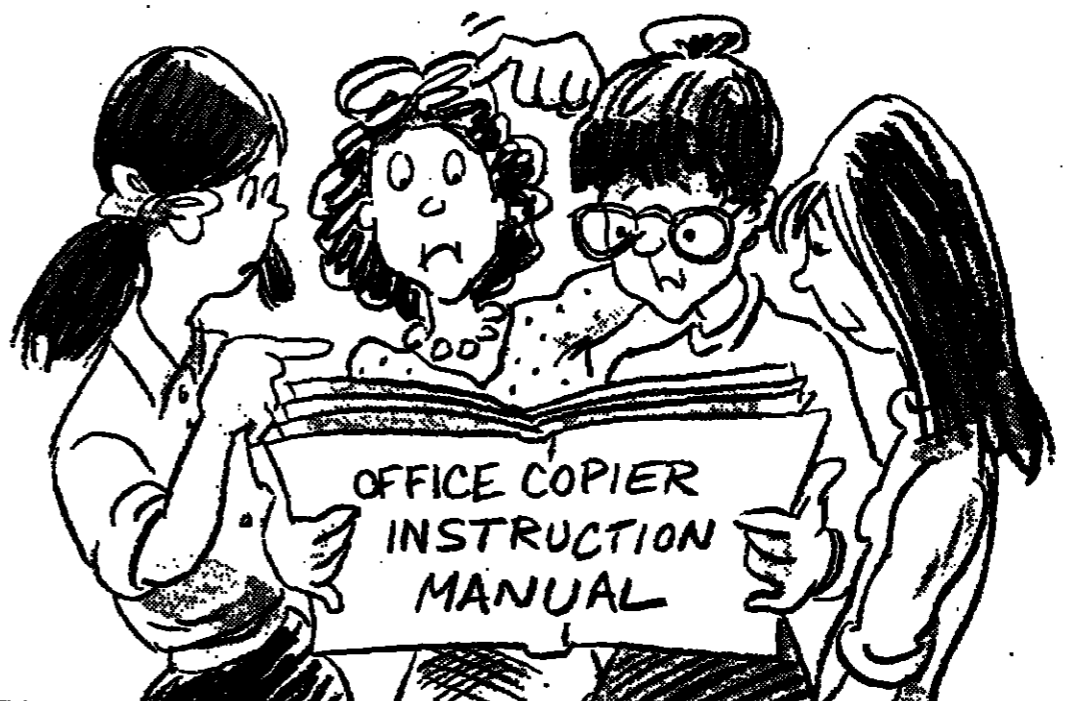
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No more reading sessions with the rest of the girls.

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(Taking up no more space than a typewriter.)

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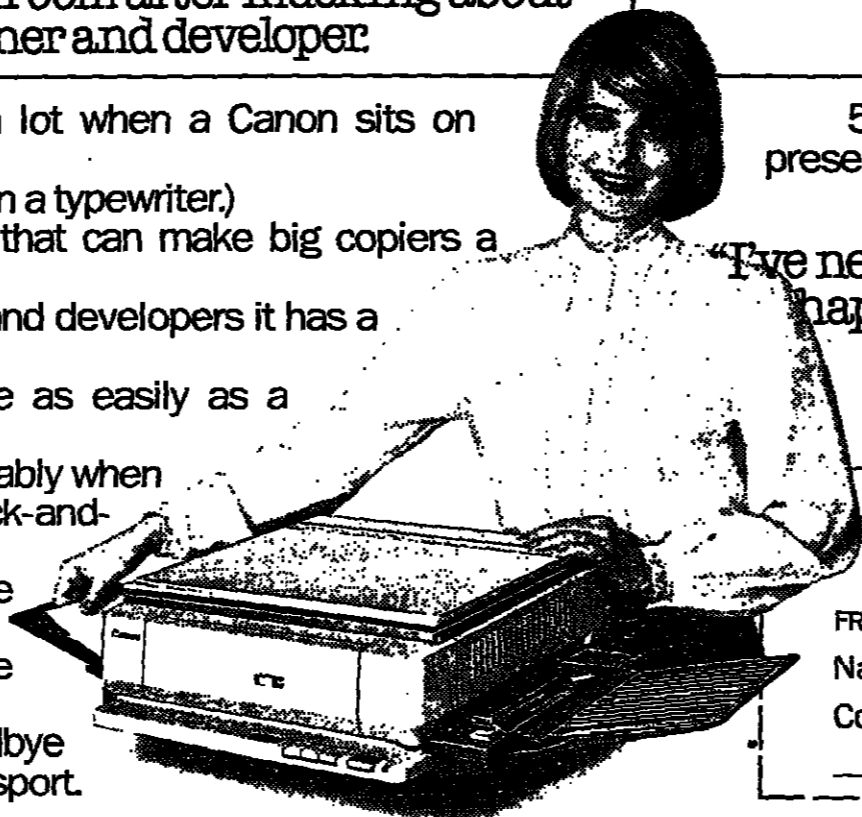
This slides into the machine as easily as a cassette into a recorder.

And it slides out just as agreeably when it needs replacing. (Up to 3000 black-and-white copies later.)

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TEMPUS

Bulls beef up the gilts market but US lags

The gilt market started stabilizing late on Wednesday, witnesses the storming performance after hours of the tap. Treasury 10 per cent 2003, which advanced nearly 1/2 point to £36 1/2. Yesterday saw a continuation of the trend after a comparatively quiet start which saw prices drifting fractionally. But by late morning the bulls were definitely in the ascendency and good quality selective buying pushed prices ahead over lunch by some 1/4 point. By mid-afternoon, the tap was trading a large buying order below £37.

refinancing package was un-inspired, and investors were waiting to see whether the Japanese would sail in to buy the 30-year bonds. With new jobless insurance claims falling to record lows of some 316,000 and good numbers coming out for December construction and factory orders, the US real economy is plainly strong. But the perversion of the spirit of Gramm Rudman, visible in the packing of the defence programme in the Reagan outline Budget for 1987, means the fiscal-monetary balance could be anywhere.

John Templeton, who is bringing his company, Templeton, Calvert & Hansberger, to the stock market next week, has looked after other people's money for 45 years. He now has nearly \$7 billion (£5 billion) under management, representing the savings of about 400,000 investors. Taking the Morgan Stanley Capital International World Index as a guide to standard practice, Templeton is overweight in America, Canada and Australia and substantially underweight in Japan and Britain, though that has not stopped the company choosing London as a market for its own shares. America, which accounts for 65 per cent of Templeton's investments against a Morgan Stanley weighting of 49 per cent, has plenty of undervalued growth stocks, according to Mr Templeton. He is, however, particularly keen on the depressed Canadian market, partly because the limit on wage earners' contributions to private pensions is likely to be raised from Can\$5,000 a year to Can\$15,000. Mr Templeton believes that Britain's economic prospects are reasonable, but that there are few bargains to be found in London. He says Japanese ratings are too high, so only 2 per cent of the funds are invested there. Mr Templeton is clearly a man of independent thought. Whether that in itself will ensure the share issue is a success remains to be seen as the shares will not be priced until February 12. We will return to the subject of Templeton after that date.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table with columns: Three Month Sterling, Open, High, Low, Close, Set Vol. Includes data for various futures contracts like Three Month Sterling, Three Month Eurodollar, etc.

COMMODITIES

Table with columns: LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE, COFFEE, COPPER, SOYABEAN, RUBBER, etc. Includes prices for various commodities.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Table with columns: Market rates, Market rates, Market rates. Includes Sterling Spot and Forward Rates, Other Sterling Rates, Dollar Spot Rates.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

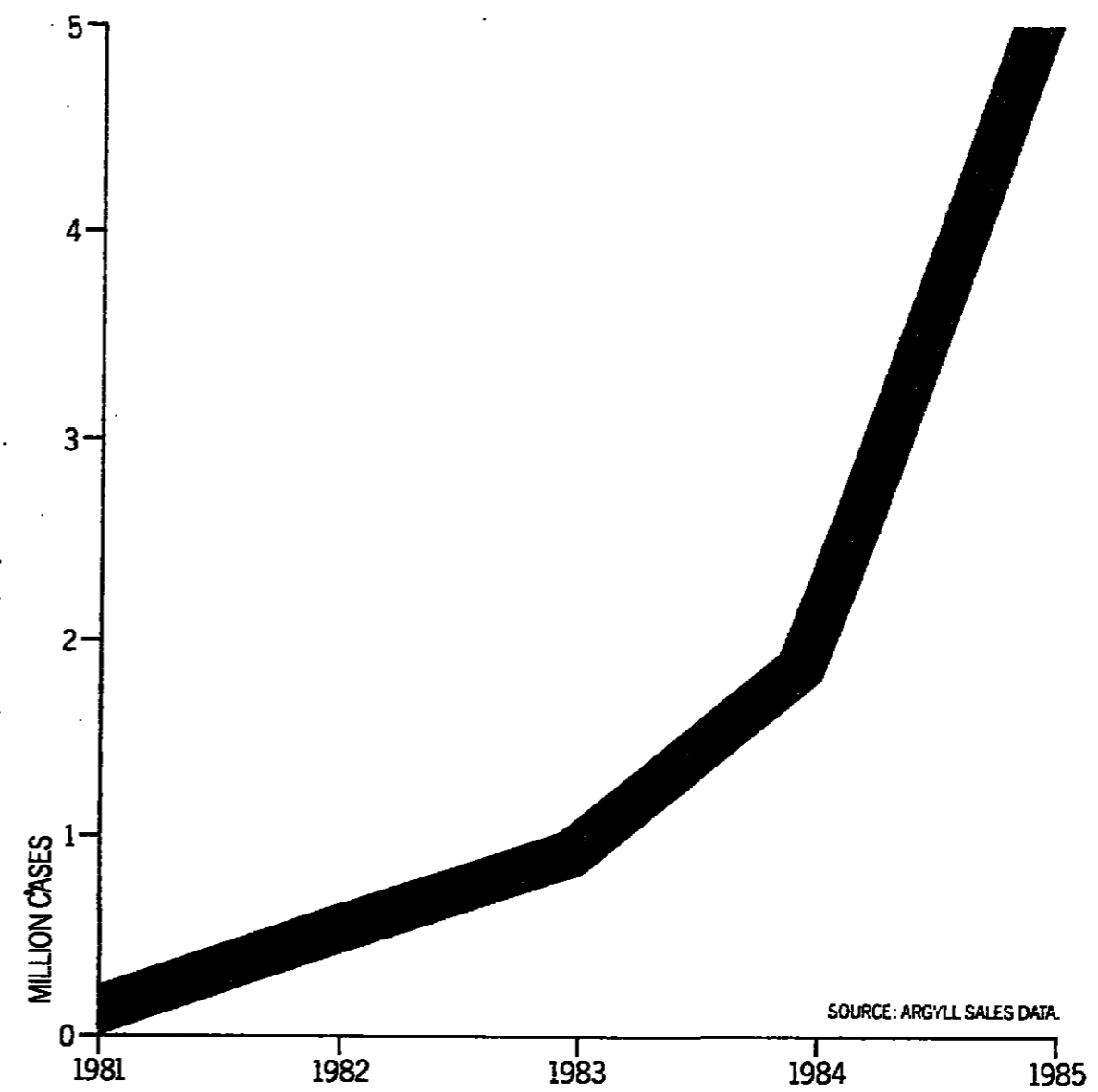
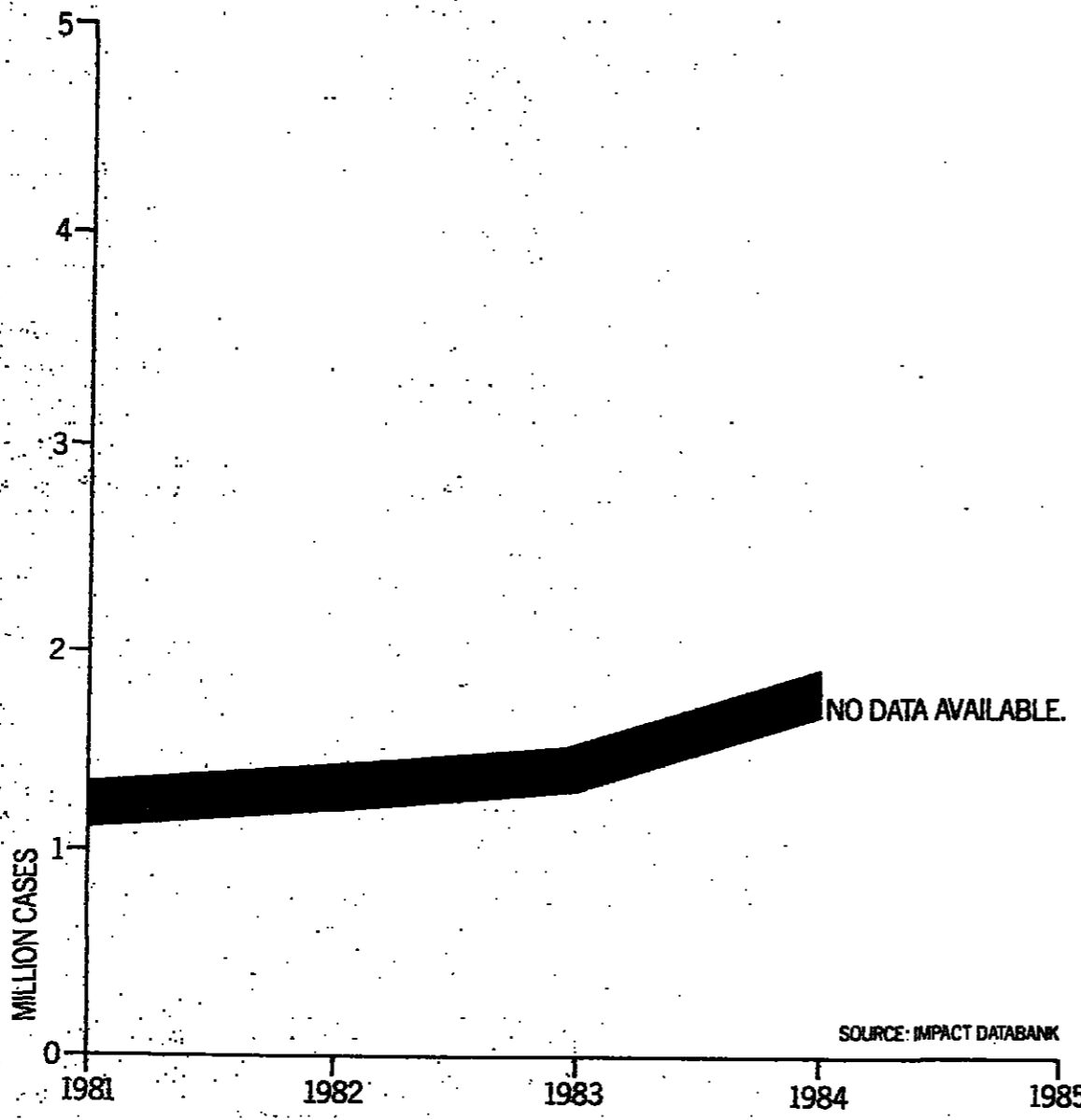
Table with columns: Local Authority Deposits, Local Authority Bonds, Euro Money Deposits, Gold. Includes interest rates and prices for various financial instruments.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Large table listing various unit trusts and their performance. Columns include: Unit Name, Bid, Offer, Change, YTD. Lists numerous funds like Abbey Unit Trust Managers, Britannia Unit Trust, Equitable Unit Administration, etc.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 5024 من الامم

THE DIRECTORS OF ARGYLL GROUP PLC ARE THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1985. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT IS SUBJECT TO THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY BY THE AUDITORS AND THE DIRECTORS OF ARGYLL GROUP PLC ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY ACCORDINGLY.



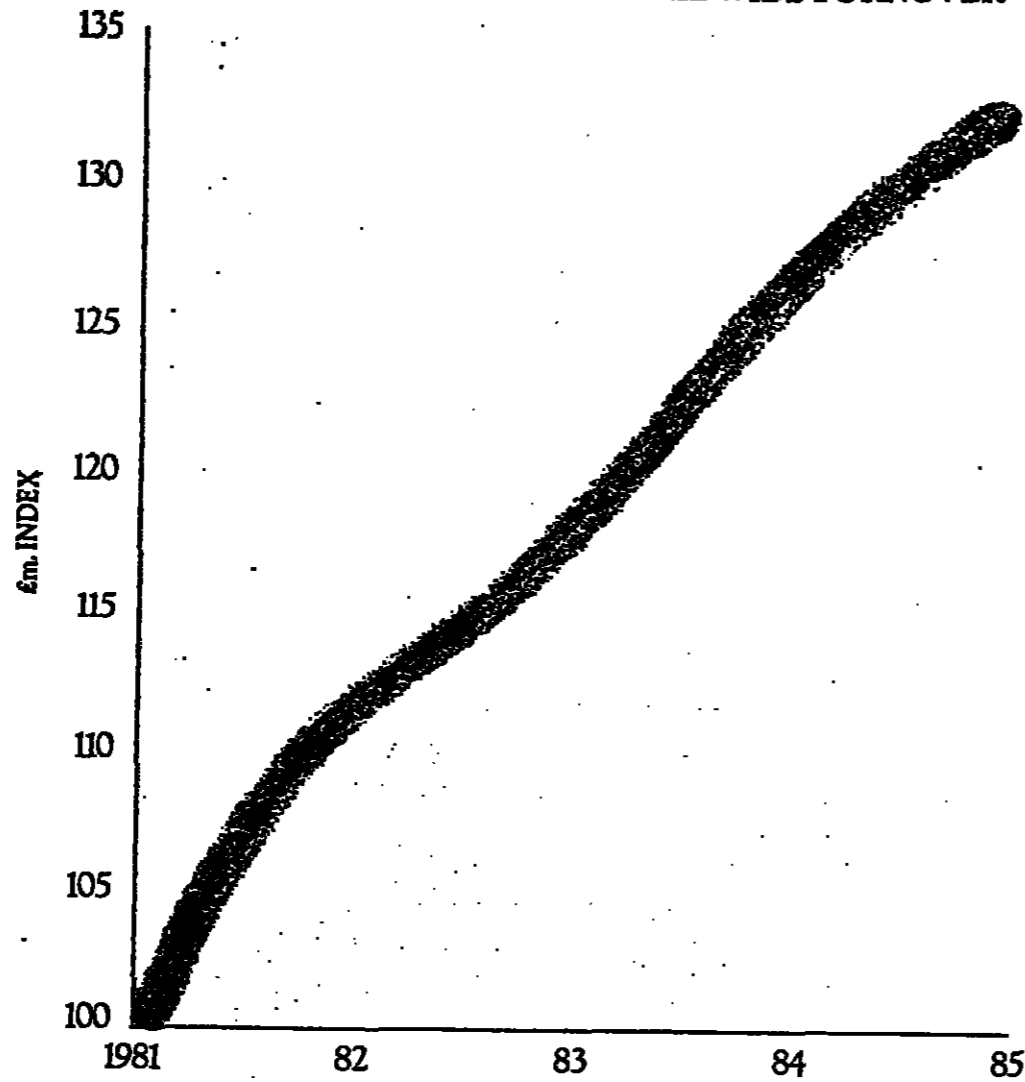
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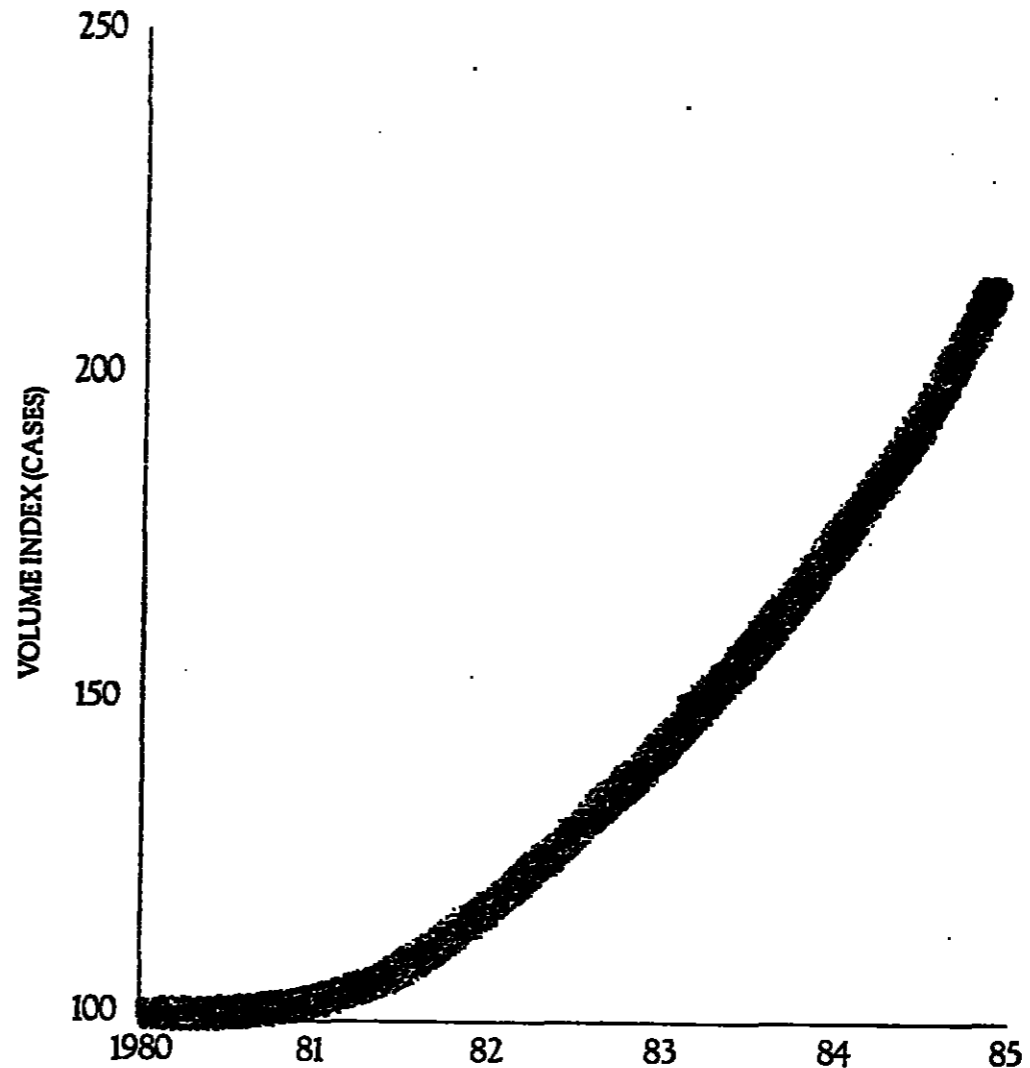
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GUINNESS PLC BREWING WORLDWIDE TURNOVER



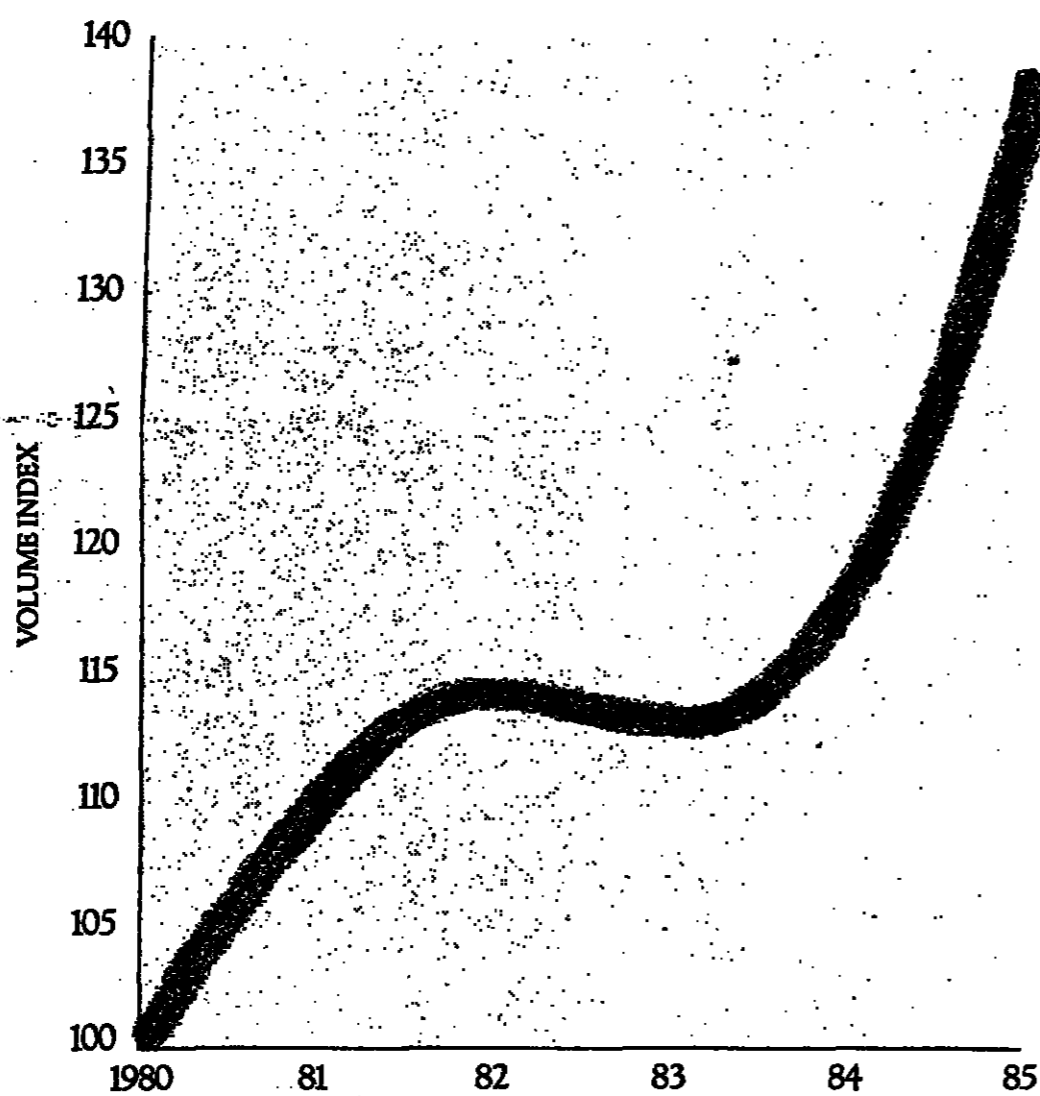
UP 32%

GUINNESS PLC USA SALES



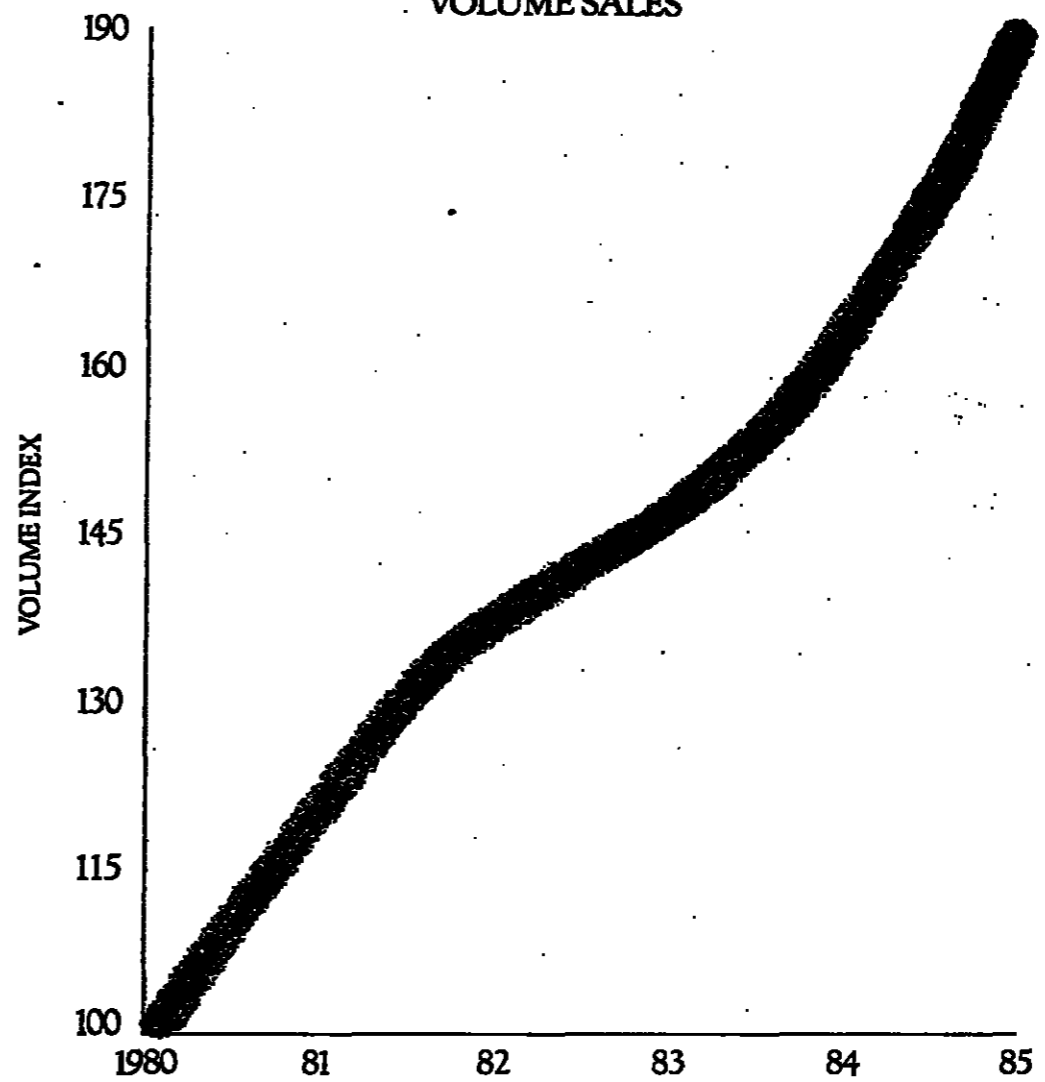
UP 113%

GUINNESS PLC EUROPEAN VOLUME SALES



UP 38%

GUINNESS PLC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY VOLUME SALES



UP 89%

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THE TIMES Portfolio

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

Table with columns: No., Company, Year gain or loss. Lists various companies under categories like INDUSTRIALS A-D, ELECTRICALS, and DRAPERY AND STORES.

Weekly Dividend Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £60,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Table with columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, Weekly Total. Shows dividend amounts for each day.

1985 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E

Table with columns: High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E. Lists companies under categories like BREWERIES and BANKS DISCOUNT HP.

1985 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E

Table with columns: High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E. Lists companies under categories like CINEMAS AND TV and DRAPERY AND STORES.

1985 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E

Table with columns: High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E. Lists companies under categories like HOTELS AND CATERERS and INDUSTRIALS.

1985 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E

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Table with columns: High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E. Lists companies under categories like NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS and TOBACCO.

1985 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E

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1985 High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E

Table with columns: High Low Company Price Chgs price % P/E. Lists companies under categories like FOODS and OIL.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Shares move ahead

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Jan 27. Dealings End Feb 7. Contango Day Feb 10. Settlement Day Feb 17. Forward Bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT ON SUSSEX UNIVERSITY/1

February 7, 1986

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

# Bold idea that kept its promise

As the first of the new universities in the 1960s, Sussex quickly developed a reputation for innovation and glamour. It attracted brains and smartness, as well as the daughters of famous politicians, and it set out, as Asa (now Lord) Briggs, the historian and second vice-chancellor, put it, to "review the map of learning".

Whether it quite did that is debatable, but 25 years ago it hoped to effect a revolution in the relations between academic subjects. The theory was that knowledge cannot be divided into neat subject compartments. Schools of study were established rather than departments, and students studied a subject in depth but in different contexts.

Much of that theory remains, particularly in the arts and social sciences, and students still enrol for predominantly multi-disciplinary courses.

Peter Wilby, a Sussex alumni and education correspondent of *The Sunday Times*, says: "No university in history ever launched itself upon the world so boldly, so bravely, so self-confidently as Sussex. It was higher education's contribution to England's little Renaissance of the 1960s, a token that academics could swing along with the Beatles and Mary Quant."

Has Sussex lived up to its early promise? The answer is a qualified yes. The university is no longer particularly fashionable, and colour magazines no longer run articles about students wandering around Brighton's wharf stalls reading Kafka and talking about existentialism.

Indeed, in the present climate of opinion, which emphasizes the importance of instrumentalism in education and cuts in the arts, the university tends to stress its strength in science, particularly in research where its record is outstanding.

Sir Denys Wilkinson, the vice-chancellor, who retires at the end of the year, says:

"Whenever you set up a university you hope it will be respectable in research, but this place has been staggeringly successful."

It has 4,500 students and 1,700 staff, and is consistently among the top three or four universities to attract research funds. In the latest listing of Science and Engineering Research Council funding, it was, in terms of absolute cash, third only to Oxford and Cambridge, even though, as Sir Denys explains, Sussex is classed as "small and arts-based". The university received more of this SERC money than the bottom 12 universities combined.

It has had 17 Fellows of the Royal Society, six times the national average of FRSs - half of all universities have no FRS. It had more fellows of the British Academy than all the other new universities put together, and two Nobel prize winners.

The reason for this eminence must be that Sussex was able to attract first-class talent when it was founded in October, 1961.

### able to attract first class talent

The university attracted such luminaries as Lord Briggs, Lord Fulton, the first vice-chancellor and advocate of Civil Service reform, and David Daiches, who came from Cambridge and was dean of the school of English studies. They were given carte blanche to create the liberal arts college of their dreams.

Numerically Sussex is still more orientated towards arts than science, with arts students outnumbering scientists by about two to one. But Sir Denys, a distinguished nuclear physicist appointed in 1976 in succession to Lord Briggs, says the university has for many years had a policy of strengthening science.

"We don't want to run down the arts until we can



Academic arbiters: Lord Briggs, standing, and Sir Denys Wilkinson

bring in appropriately qualified science students," he says.

Sir Denys justified the shift in the sciences away from the original Sussex model of schools of study with subjects being taught in other contexts as appropriate. Though they are still within schools of study, the sciences operate like traditional university departments.

An exception, according to Dr Geoffrey Lockwood, Sussex's registrar who has been with the university since its beginning, is the school of biological sciences, which is not divided into separate departments such as zoology, botany, but integrates the study of living organisms and evolution. Another exception is engineering.

Dr Lockwood denies the Sussex principle has been eroded. The original concept of schools of study and "contextuals" was dynamic, so one would expect it to have changed.

He says: "The economic and social situations have changed quite a lot so the university was bound to

change its teaching and research in line with the demands of students, applicants and society at large and taking into account the money you have available.

"When one looks at the differences between this university and the rest, the remarkable thing in many ways has been that so little has occurred. We still have schools of studies based on contextuals and interdisciplinary. We still have small-group teaching, our research still largely springs from a mixing of different disciplines together. Though applications dropped sharply in the 1970s, from 13,632 in 1968 to 8,114 in 1975, they are climbing again. The tutorial system is modelled on Oxbridge, which means that students are taught in small groups. Sussex avoids the mass of final examinations and has, instead, instituted a varied examining system, based on extended essays and dissertations. Another attraction is its beautiful campus set in the downs with buildings in good condition and designed

to a human scale. The buildings are, however, divided sharply into arts and science, with the former benefitting from more graceful architecture and scenery.

The university has a good library and laboratories, but students complain the campus is too quiet at weekends. The student union says it contains "too many trends from London suburbs" but also the "most beautiful female students in the UK". It adds that Sussex is an exciting place for a student but that it can be hard on those who are not socially self-confident.

Mr Wilby says Sussex was like this when he was there in the early 1960s. He adds: "I am surprised that over 20 years the ethos of the place has changed so little."

# Tough challenge over huge funding cuts

When Sir Denys Wilkinson retires this year as the university's vice-chancellor, he will have been 10 years in the top job. He arrived in Sussex in 1976 when chill winds were beginning to blow through the academic cloisters. He was chosen presumably because he was a distinguished scientist and would help to switch Sussex in the direction of science.

Lord Briggs, the historian, had also spent 10 years as vice-chancellor. When he left, he said: "The intellectual excitement of the early days can still be recaptured, but only rarely. In 1960 there was hope, now there is fear."

The big change came with the new Conservative government in 1979, as it did for all universities, specifically with the decision to charge so-called full cost fees for overseas students. This meant Sussex's funding was reduced by 16 per cent in direct relation to its percentage of overseas students.

But the Government assured the universities that they would receive level funding, that is that the real value of their funding would be maintained. It was not and it is not.

In 1981 came the famous university cuts whereby the University Grants Committee decided how much less each university would get in future. Sussex's cut was about average.

The university was faced with an effective reduction in income in real terms of 21.5 per cent between 1980-81 and 1983-84. Again the university system was promised level funding once these cuts had been made.

Sussex planned its academic profile carefully in late 1981 and early 1982, matching its activities to the number of staff needed. By the end of September 1982 it had lost 30 of the 65 jobs needed by means of voluntary redundancy.

"At the moment we have not yet reduced our academic faculty numbers to the

amount we would have liked in order to break even, and the reason is that we thought we would be on level funding," Sir Denys said.

The university system is now faced with a cut of about 2 per cent a year. Some universities will be cut more than that, some less, depending on how they are assessed in the "selectivity" exercise being undertaken by the UGC. Under this, universities that are strong in research will be awarded more money, and those which are weak less.

Sussex is expected to do well out of this because of its strength in research. "We know we shall do quite well, because part of the UGC's research funding formula will be to give universities 40 per cent of what they get from the research councils," Sir Denys said.

### Mode of teaching may have to change

Moreover, Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer, chairman of the UGC, has said that universities which are favoured in this exercise may be on level funding by the end of the decade. Sussex must be hoping it is in this category, though level funding for some will, of course, mean less for others.

Sir Denys said the potential at Sussex is great, and that only with level funding can it be realized, both in terms of teaching research. Teaching consumes 70 per cent of the university's resources. Sussex has always put great emphasis on the Oxbridge model of small group teaching, but this is being eroded slowly.

Where once the staff/student ratio was 10 to one, it is now 12 to one, and moving in the direction of 13 or 14 to one. "If that number increases, a *fortiori* students cannot get the degree of individual attention they used to get. We may have to move away from small group

teaching," Sir Denys said.

The staff/student ratio could worsen enough for the university to have to rethink its method of teaching. That, Sir Denys said, could mean moving over to lectures as the sole method of teaching. "We have to recognize that beyond a certain point the mode of teaching may have to change. That is something that universities have not yet had to grapple with."

One aspect of its affairs that Sussex does not have to worry too much about is its own internal organization. The way in which universities manage themselves was criticized strongly in the Jarrett committee report earlier this year, but, according to Dr Geoffrey Lockwood, Sussex's registrar and secretary, who sat on the Jarrett committee, the university was already halfway along the road of implementing reforms in management.

Since the report was published, Sussex has moved about three-quarters of the way along the Jarrett road. It has always possessed some of the characteristics recommended by Jarrett, notably a planning committee which combined buildings, finance, social and academic affairs, and linked senate and the council.

In its estates management it does everything recommended by Jarrett and in financial management it has almost achieved the Jarrett ideal. It had always had budgetary devolution so that each academic unit controls its own budget.

Politically, as was the case in all the universities, there was a hostile reaction to the Jarrett report. People who regard themselves as professionals do not like being told what to do by industrialists when industry is seen to be failing.

"All university members had that feeling," Dr Lockwood said. "But in terms of the practicalities, the report was dealt with pragmatically."

# CONGRATULATIONS TO A GREAT SEAT OF LEARNING.....

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# The institute with a heart

The Science Policy Research Unit is held in high esteem by the Government and other organizations in Britain, and throughout the world. Established in 1966 as the brainchild of Asa Briggs, its aim is to undertake research that will help to advance public knowledge about the relation between scientific and technological development and economic, social and political processes, and the implications for public policy.

It is a research unit for science and technology policy. Its director is Professor Geoffrey Oldham and it is renowned for its work on the development of fifth-generation computers. It is monitoring the progress of the Alvey programme.

The unit's work is focussed mainly on solving problems. Natural and social scientists work together on most projects. The unit has three main themes: it tries to understand the nature of scientific discovery and technological development, and how to secure innovation; the problems of efficient management and the evaluation of research and development and innovation; and the economic environment and the social consequences of technical change and its implications for policy.

Though the unit's primary objective is to carry out research, it also has an obligation to teach students. In 1983 it became responsible for organizing and teaching its own postgraduate programme - a master's degree in science, technology and industrialization.

It takes other research students - specifically 40 full-time students doing

MSCs and DPhils - and does some undergraduate teaching in a variety of schools of study. But, like the Institute for Development Studies, it does not run its own undergraduate degree.

One of its main activities springs from its designation as a research centre funded by the Economic and Social Research Council to look at science, technology and energy policy in British economic development.

The unit has done a major piece of work for the Cabinet Office under Ben Martin and John Irvine on how one can predict in some areas of science what developments are likely to be more successful than others.

Ian Miles is researching the impact of technical change on the division of

labour and on work and leisure and Julian Robinson is working on military technology and arms limitation. There are about 10 acres of research at the unit: seven people are engaged on the arms-control work. Their aim is to discover what causes states to arm themselves as they do.

The arms-control academics have received their money from the Ford and McCarthy foundations and the Quaker trusts in Britain. The unit also operates its own Armament and Disarmament Information Unit to provide information on almost any aspect of defence control or weapons.

Another important research outfit at the university which, like the Institute

for Development Studies, is entirely independent, is the Institute of Manpower Studies, since 1970 conducting research and advisory work on manpower and labour market problems.

With a staff of 50 and a turnover of £1.2 million, the institute works for the Government, the research councils, other agencies and industry. Its chairman is Sir Peter Walters, chairman of BP.

Much of its research is into graduate employment, particularly in information technology, and the unit is looking at the problem of levels of graduate mobility. It is examining the availability of graduates and whether there will be enough of them for different kinds of future jobs.

Another area of the Institute of Manpower Studies' work is helping individual employers to look at the careers of their staff, known in the jargon as "staff development." It is helping firms to examine how an individual's career can progress without a new job having to be created.

Firms have the problem of how to bring new generations through the company with fewer promotion prospects than previously.

The institute helps individual employers who want to relocate offices and it has been working recently on the shortage of nurses. There are a lot of nurses working in the community but some areas find it difficult to recruit them.

The unit has looked at the extent to which temporary work is a growing feature.



In the science park: Aisin Seiki, a research arm of Toyota, specializes in energy conservation

## In the business of research

The university's success in research is based to a large extent on its close collaboration with big companies, foreign and domestic. Its nascent science park offers help with research and development to all companies, whatever their size, and especially to industrial firms locally.

Sussex has also compiled a Services for Industry programme that includes consultancy services, access to test equipment and workshop and computing facilities, and staff training.

The university is also going into business. It has formed a company called Cognition with the aim of commercializing the university's software ideas. Its function is to produce software products for the marketplace from developments by Sussex academics.

Poplog, the new computer software system, is one example. By adding graphics to it, says John Golds, of Services

to Industry, it could be used in a financial environment, such as banks and finance houses.

The science park has one completed building occupied by Aisin Seiki, a research arm of the Toyota group which specializes in energy conservation.

The university is concerned that such companies should be part of the academic community and does not want to set up a speculative science park where there is no guarantee of collaboration.

So right next door to the Aisin Seiki building is the thermo-fluid mechanics research centre, that concentrates on research in heat transfer and fluid mechanics and, in particular, with the

cooling of advanced gas turbine engines, such as the RB211 engines of Rolls-Royce. The aim is to make engines more efficient and to keep fuel costs down. Two Sussex engineers, Professor Fred Bayley and Dr Mike Owen, were awarded first prize last year by the British Technology Group in the Academic Enterprise competition for their work in this area.

A second company, Eurotherm International, is building a second building for itself in the science park in order to base the whole of its research there.

The university benefits from this kind of development, says Mr Golds, in various ways.

Sussex has so far worked with more than 100 companies. Dow Corning, for example, the multinational chemical ceramics company, collaborated with the university's chemists on a new form of glass.

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## High climbers on the technology tree

Sussex is proud of its reputation in information technology and, in particular, in artificial intelligence where it is ranked among the top three or four universities in Britain. It has established an Institute of Cognitive and Information Services and has a chair of computing science.

Computing is particularly diversified at Sussex and the computing centre enables all schools of study to use computers.

Staff at the centre have developed a microchip that can be plugged into a BBC micro, thereby enabling it to be used as a terminal to the mainframe computing centre. This exciting development which has been bought by a

number of education and industrial organizations. Marketed by Acorn Soft, it is called the Sussex Terminal and brings in valuable earnings for the centre. The brains behind it are Ken Blanchard, Brian Williams and Simon Barnes, who work at the centre.

The main centres of computing activity in the university are in the cognitive studies programme, a mixture of artificial intelligence, psychology and linguistics, and in the school of engineering and applied science. The school of biological science is also active, but to a lesser extent.

Engineers are inevitably engaged in computing, but at Sussex they are involved in designing what are called large-scale integration chips. Dr Fred Halshall and Professor Dick Grimsdale are working on distributed systems, designing computing systems so that big problems can be shared by several processors.

Both men are associated with research into broadband networks: sending information between computers by a broadcasting system. Professors Grimsdale works on image processing and image generation. The aim of the latter is to produce much more realistic visual displays for flight simulators.

The university has considerable support under the Alvey programme for its work in computers and the number of grants it has been

awarded places it fourth among all universities and colleges. Dr Jim Hunter, supported by Alvey money, is designing expert medical diagnosis systems. This involves writing programs based on artificial intelligence techniques to diagnose cardiac ailments.

Work on artificial intelligence began with people trying to gain a better understanding of human capacities by seeing whether they could write programs that would simulate these capacities.

At Sussex, Professor Maggie Bowden has written a lot about the interaction between artificial intelligence

and psychology and philosophy, and what one can learn about each of these from the discoveries of others.

In one of her books, *Artificial Intelligence and Human Nature*, she argues that the evidence of artificial intelligence reinforces what we already know about the uniqueness of humans. The human mind is so complex that one cannot reproduce its capacity.

In the halting attempt to do so, researchers have developed powerful programming techniques and software tools so that simply getting machines to do complicated

things has become the stock in trade of artificial intelligence. An example of this at Sussex is the computer-aided diagnosis system, Poplog, very special in that it offers users three different powerful languages.

Professor Alastair Chalmers, professor of psychology and academic director of the computing centre, described it as a flexible system which can be used to teach first-year humanities students.

The collaborative work with linguistics involves studying language. The aim is to try to define formal grammars, sets of rules which can be held to underly everyday language.

It is only two decades since psychologists thought they would be able to account for language in the same way as we account for other skills. They believed language would be amenable to some kind of explanation.

But language is learnt bit by bit. It is a generative process and linguists have developed what are known as generative grammars and sets of rules. Computer language has become more complicated and software engineers rely on linguists to help them to refine and define computer languages.

Sussex has the world leader in this field, Professor Gerald Gazdar, who has formulated "phrase structure grammars". These are more general and are accepted in place of transformational grammar propounded by Chomsky.

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SUSSEX UNIVERSITY/3

A study in the art of inquiry

Arts and social studies are one of the most exciting areas at Sussex with the work organized into five schools of study which are taught in a contextual framework. As Professor Margaret McGowan, pro-vice-chancellor (arts and social studies), explains, the idea is that a student "majors" in, say, economics or history and studies it in depth but in different contexts. This means that history can be studied in either the school of European studies, the school of African and Asian studies, in English and American studies, in social sciences or in the school of cultural and community studies. The aim is that one subject will inform another and connections made that would be less likely in a conventional university arts course. Economics studied in the school of European studies would, for example, be the same discipline as in a conventional course but would be examined in the context of a European social, political and cultural background. That makes the subject very different, not least because students spend a year on the continent studying economics in French with French compatriots. Economics is a different subject in France. This approach to study has, however, been criticized by more conventional academics, and others who have experienced the Sussex model. Peter Wilby, the Sunday Times's education correspondent, studied history at the university in its heyday in the early 1960s. He said a bare majority of his study was on history and that the rest of his time was spent studying literature, sociology and philosophy. "I covered the 17th and 18th centuries but never found out what happened in the 18th century," he said. During the past 25 years there have been changes in the course work to accommodate this kind of complaint. Some courses have, however, survived from the beginning. One, "The Modern European Mind", was strongly criticized on the grounds that it was brought over in a suitcase from the US. It is popular with both academics and students. Some of the lecture series for the course have finished up as books. Examples are *Humanity and Warfare*, by Geoffrey Best and *Tolstoy's View of Art*, by Terry Duffley. Professor McGowan explained that the arts and social sciences have tried to



Prof Margaret McGowan and Prof John Murrell: Greater school structure than in a traditional university

A centre searching for a better world

The Institute of Development Studies, based at Sussex University, is Britain's first national centre for the study of Third World problems and was set up five years after the university was established. It investigates problems faced by the Third World such as rural development (irrigation, crop storage, seasonality), North-South relations (the Brandt report, commodity trade and transnational), and gender relations, education and health. The institute has suffered considerably from the new political climate in the country. Its grant from the Overseas Development Administration of the Foreign Office was cut by the Government in 1979, and in future the money would

provide for only 12 research fellows and a director, it was told, instead of the previous 25 fellows and a director. The ODA funding, currently at £1 million, would have been £2 million but for the cut. The institute reacted by attracting funds from other sources and saved all 25 posts. Another £1 million comes from work for organizations like the World Bank, the food and agriculture organization, Unesco, as well as from Sweden and Canada. Each member of staff must raise one-half of his or her salary on a complicated work points system. Mike Farmer, the IDS's director, explains that there is a good deal of interaction with the university. Although the staff do not teach

undergraduates, they supervise 70 PhD students and teach two intakes a year of 50 MPhil students. The institute also operates a pattern of three 14-week courses a year for between 20 and 26 people a time. It also runs an annual seminar on food aid. These short courses attract people from the Third World - administrators, researchers, teachers and other development workers who want to develop new skills, to update their knowledge and to exchange views with people from other countries. John Oxenham, one of the research fellows, explains that the IDS's research has three focuses: the role of the state in aiding or obstructing development; the part played by the various state sectors - rural development, public

administration, health, education, and status and role of women; and finally, internal order. Under the last heading are raised such issues as how the policies of rich, industrialized countries affect development and the fight to eradicate poverty. How, for example, do countries differ in how they are hit by international movements? How are developing countries affected by the policies of the International Monetary Fund? Are they adjusting at the expense of the poor? The institute is aware that in Zambia, for example, infant mortality rates are beginning to rise again. "This is a frightful step backwards", said Mr Oxenham. The institute has a thread in disarmament and develop-

ment through the work of Robin Luckham who has researched Third World military institutions. The IDS has been doing some interesting work on the "diploma disease", the notion that the relentless pursuit of paper qualifications is an end in itself and does not always lead to productive employment. The argument has important implications for developing countries because if schools are not producing young people with marketable skills development is held back. Malcolm Segall and Emmanuel de Kadt are researching into the development of the idea of primary health care, mainly in Africa helping Third World countries formulate new approaches to public health.

Cash for helping health

won a 10-year senior research fellowship from the British Diabetic Association for her research into the way in which insulin is secreted. One of the largest grants of research money - £200,000 from the Overseas Development Administration - has gone to Dr Tim Flowers for his work on developing a salt-resistant strain of rice, vital because at present rice can only be grown in salt-free water which hampers its growth in tropical countries where salt is brought to the surface and pollutes irrigation water. Dr Don Thomas, in his WHO-recognized laboratory, is looking at environmental control of the small which causes schistosomiasis or

bilharzia by manipulating the chemistry of the water in the tropics. Jonathan Bacon is examining neural systems and Professor Mike Land, a fellow of the Royal Society, is looking at the optics of insects - a result is a new wide-field X-ray telescope, an example of how useful things can emerge from seemingly pointless research. In chemistry, the university's strength lies in the interface between organic, inorganic and physical chemistry. It is probably the leading institution in Britain for organometallic chemistry. Professor John Murrell, pro vice-chancellor (science), says there is a greater depth in Sussex's school

structure than in a traditional university. Sussex has a unique degree - chemistry by thesis - whereby you can get a first degree in chemistry by entering a research laboratory in the middle of your first year and spend most of your time doing practical chemistry through project work. Five students a year are able to do this. Sussex is noted for the work it does in the interface between mathematics and chemistry, and is one of the few places where students can specialize in theoretical chemistry. In physics the university does much on the structure of materials and electron microscopy. The most consistently excellent academic group is that which includes the five astronomers. They have close links with the Royal Observatory.

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combine a prominent figure or activity with the intellectual and political context in which he, she or it existed. Another course that has survived since the early 1960s is the study of history or literature with philosophy. At Sussex the study of humanities gives an important place to intellectual history. This is not the simple transmission of an idea from one period to another, but the way in which people have thought of themselves as human, social and political beings. The university has developed a particular specialism in intellectual history from the 19th century onwards. John Burrow is a world expert and Stephan Collini works in the same period. In music Sussex combines high scholarship with creativity in Jonathan Harvey, a well-known composer and highly regarded scholar. The same applies to English where Gabriel Josipovici is a professor but also the author of novels, poems. Since the beginning the arts and social sciences have had a close relationship with the continent because of the European studies school, and with the US because of its American studies. The university is developing strong links with Africa and with the Far East - Hong Kong and Indonesia. It is developing a new integrated degree with the aim of attracting students from Indonesia who will spend a preparation year at a language school in Brighton.

Intellectual history is one specialism

tory at the university in its heyday in the early 1960s. He said a bare majority of his study was on history and that the rest of his time was spent studying literature, sociology and philosophy. "I covered the 17th and 18th centuries but never found out what happened in the 18th century," he said. During the past 25 years there have been changes in the course work to accommodate this kind of complaint. Some courses have, however, survived from the beginning. One, "The Modern European Mind", was strongly criticized on the grounds that it was brought over in a suitcase from the US. It is popular with both academics and students. Some of the lecture series for the course have finished up as books. Examples are *Humanity and Warfare*, by Geoffrey Best and *Tolstoy's View of Art*, by Terry Duffley. Professor McGowan explained that the arts and social sciences have tried to

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TENNIS

Howe is suddenly left out in the cold at Flushing Meadow

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The words "Robert Howe, Referee" will no longer appear among the list of officials at the United States championships. Howe, aged 60, has been sacked. According to a mutual acquaintance "Bob is a very disappointed man right now - and this business could have been handled better by the United States Tennis Association (USTA)."

Howe was assistant referee for 12 years before taking over in 1983. He began to seem part of the furniture at Forest Hills and Flushing Meadow in turn and his sudden dismissal is startling. His prime cause is said to be staffing problems within the USTA because of restricted opportunities for promotion. Howe had an annual short-term engagement as referee of the championships. By contrast his successor will probably be a full-time USTA official.

Born in Sydney, Howe trained as a navigator in the Australian Air Force, studied physical education at Sydney University, and was a 28-year-old country school teacher when he was persuaded to try his luck on the tennis circuit in 1954. In spite of his late start he was to achieve the rare feat of competing at Wimbledon for 16 consecutive years, with particular distinction in mixed doubles (once champion, twice runner-up).



Howe: yesterday's man at the Meadow

BASKETBALL

TV misses out on a Kingston thriller

By Nicholas Harting

Portsmouth ..... 114  
Team Kingston ..... 116

A basket, six seconds from time, by Steve Bontrager gave Team Polvecl Kingston a crucial victory over one of their chief rivals for the Carlsberg national league championship on Wednesday night. Brendan Ingle, Graham's trainer, said yesterday: "No problem about Sibson getting a fight with Graham, Barney (B. J. Eastwood, Graham's manager) said Sibson can have the fight any time as long as Barney puts it on. He will put it on the money but it is up to Sibson to go after Graham's title."

The BBC had declined to televise the game for their Sportsnight programme, suggesting that it might not be exciting enough, but a capacity crowd at the Mountbatten Centre must have thought otherwise. Kingston sped into a 15-2 lead after three minutes only to be caught by a furious response from the home side that gave them the lead by half-time.

BOXING

Graham's victory brings him closer to Sibson

By Sri Kumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The confrontation between the arch-rivals Herol Graham, of Sheffield, and Tony Sibson, of Leicester, came near yesterday after Graham's emphatic 10th round victory over Ayub Kalule, of Denmark, in the European former world championship at the City Hall, Sheffield, on Wednesday night.

Brendan Ingle, Graham's trainer, said yesterday: "No problem about Sibson getting a fight with Graham, Barney (B. J. Eastwood, Graham's manager) said Sibson can have the fight any time as long as Barney puts it on. He will put it on the money but it is up to Sibson to go after Graham's title."

Mugabi's manager, Mickey Duff, is a business associate of Eastwood's. Sibson could then find that pining Graham down to accepting a challenge is even harder than nailing him in the ring. Eastwood, who is also Barry McGuigan's manager, was impressed by the crowd at City Hall and wants to put the world title bout on at Sheffield football ground. After Graham's victory Eastwood said: "This was not a champion. I don't know who it is. Sibson is a shell of his old self but never fully able to catch the elusive Graham with both hands. I have, however, one reservation about Graham. Even though Graham's European challenge through a High Court injunction because of contractual problems. It is difficult to see a London promoter allowing Eastwood to take the profits from a show that would be a sell-out if Graham and Sibson were to meet.

RUGBY UNION: CARRYING THE GAME TO A NORTHERN OUTPOST

Forward thinking on the back issue

By Gerald Davies

An old and familiar phrase, recdient of a former time, had been brought out of a darkened cupboard, dusted down and freshened up and is, fashionably, doing the rounds again in the best circles. "It's only 40 per cent possession the Welsh team need is already tripping off many an exultant lip. For once again lip backs and the rest of the threequarter line are seen to carry themselves with a bit of swank and swagger again. It may appear to be very flimsy evidence - only two tries scored but eight penalties kicked - upon which to base such confidence, but there were other attacking runs which though they brought no reward, encourage the belief that the Welsh backs can do a lot with very little.

to chat with someone in the crowd and to comment on how good a game he thought it was - is good enough reason to want to go back and watch them play again. Davies, I have no doubt, has his eye on a captaincy at some future stage, too. Although the Scottish forwards were thought of as overpowering or as controlled as England's were at Twickenham, they were nonetheless sufficiently dominant to ensure that Wales would not command an even share of the ball, and to put them consistently back on their heels.

Wakefield adjusting well to a whole new ball game

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

For years when people have talked about rugby in Wakefield they have meant Rugby League and Wakefield Trinity. Trinity were one of the original clubs when in 1895, broke away from the Rugby Football Union to form the Northern Union and, over the passage of years, they have been a leading light of the Rugby League.

Over the last decade, however, Trinity's fortunes have declined and the name of Wakefield has become associated with an open style of Rugby Union, an attractive, possibly lightweight but nonetheless empowered club. Rosslyn Park may disagree with the adjective lightweight ten years ago they scraped through to the final of the John Player Cup by beating Wakefield 12-6 in a tense encounter. Last month they bowed out of the cup in the third round, beaten by a flurry of Yorkshire points which left Wakefield to a 23-19 win and a fourth round tie tomorrow (weather permitting) against Nottingham.

Every copper we've had out of the cup has been ploughed back into the club," Mr Foster said - hence the new 500-seat stand and concrete terracing which can accommodate gatherings of over 4,000 at College Grove, which is part of a sports complex. LLane's first visit there on March 8 which will be a case of Greek meeting Greek.

Spurrell out

The John Player Cup holders, Bath, will be without their former captain, Roger Spurrell, in their fourth round tie at Moseley tomorrow. Spurrell, a flanker, has not trained fully since suffering sore ribs in the third round match at Orrell two weeks ago. He is replaced by the former England back-row forward, Paul Simpson, bringing the number of internationals in the side to 11.

Steve Bainbridge, the former England second row forward, is to rejoin Gosforth next season.

London beat last year's finalists to qualify for last four of cup

By David Hands

The London will make their first appearance in the semi-finals of the Hospitals Cup for three years when they pay St. Thomas's on February 26. The other semi-final will be played a week earlier when St. Mary's, the holders, play Guy's in a repeat of one of last season's semi-finals.

The London disposed of Charing Cross Westminster, who were finalists last year, by 15-10 in their second round encounter, thanks largely to MacLean, their stand-off half, who kicked two penalties and three drop goals. London's forwards also played a major part as did the St. Mary's pack in their convincing 33-3 win over St. Bartholomew's.

Loughborough University have seven representatives in the English Universities' side to play Scottish Universities at Raeburn Place Edinburgh on February 14, the eve of the Calcutta Cup game. Six of the Loughborough players are back and all can expect a demanding game next Wednesday in the semi-finals of UAU knock out competition when Loughborough play Birmingham at Rugby and Swansea beat Nottingham at Stroud.



Power-packed season for King's

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

King's, Worcester, have completed a most successful season. Their final victory over Bristol GS (24-0), Malvern (44-0) and Belmont Abbey (28-0) gave them a final record of 16 wins and four defeats. None of those losses was by more than five points. Among the victories, none was more pleasing than their 17-12 derby success against RGS Worcester.

King's possess a powerful pack which contributed two players, George Blakeway, a scrum-half, and David Blake, a scrum-half, to the Midlands side defeated by the Australian Schools. Also outstanding has been Simon Jevons, who scored three tries against Belmont Abbey. He has 22 tries to his credit this season.

Wellbeck College (11-9) and St Peter's (10-8). Their final victory was against Mount St Mary's (30-3). Tim Hudson scored two fine tries, and their leading points scorer, Mike Hutchinson, took his tally for the season to 108.

Witherspoon drug test reveals marijuana

New York (AP) - A post-bout test found there were traces of marijuana in the urine of Tim Witherspoon's system when he won the World Boxing Association heavyweight title in Atlanta last month, the promoter Don King said here.

The mind does the running, the body pulls the strings

One of the values of sport is that, being at the most superficial level about winning and losing, it encourages a degree of self-analysis in the participant. Sport can help us to understand more about ourselves, and simultaneously or easily to communicate with others. Sport can contribute to a rounded life. It is a recognition of this, reinforced by an interest in the current of some anxiety, that has persuaded Oxford University to initiate a series of lectures this term on the sporting scene, which this week saw Sebastian Coe, David Hemery, Dan Topolski and Dan Haskell gathered in the Examination Schools to discuss "Motivation and Coaching", under the discerning eye of that historic motivator Kaiser Bill, whose portrait has stared down upon generations of undergraduates.

David Miller hears about the importance of motivation

Hemery vividly recalls his experience of first working with an American coach the year before the Olympic Games in Mexico, when one day a storm seemed to have wiped out any possibility of outdoor work. Yet when Hemery suggested a day off, the coach merely said: "The road to Mexico is out there, and in driving wind and rain, the competition for places, including the increased female intake, and reduced government expenditure - in which any student less than three A grades excites a pupil, no matter that they may have conspicuous sporting excellence. Several of the six graduate colleges at Oxford, in contrast, take account of sporting and other achievements for admission, while the notable success in many walks of life by overseas Rhodes scholars is continuing proof of a positive relevance of sporting ability.

Sebastian Coe, David Hemery, Dan Topolski: is fear of defeat stronger than will to win?

David Miller hears about the importance of motivation

Statistical analysis of graduates over the years demonstrates unmistakably, given equal academic status, the ability of those who are sports orientated to organize themselves, and others, efficiently. A first-class degree does not necessarily make a first-class business or industrial mind, though academic excellence at university tends to be more faithfully reflected in achievement in the profession. Cambridge at this moment has an ad hoc committee investigating the matter of admissions, which emphasizes not unconnected with protection of the first-class fixture status of Oxbridge in cricket. As Peter Coe, father and coach to Sebastian and a retired production engineer, observes: "Excellence in any one area has a liberating effect on others."

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ATHLETICS

RACING: SHERWOOD BROTHERS SERVE UP SUCCESS IN AND OUT OF THE SADDLE

Women's AAA pull off royal coup - with an Olympic Games omen

The Women's AAA, whose low-key annual championships are a traditional loss-maker on the annual calendar of professional athletics spectators, have secured the participation of one of the few women who can upstage Zola Budd, namely Princess Anne. Her presence at this year's championships on June 6/7 is due to a personal relationship that the WAAA's honorary secretary, Marca Hartman...

Budd: participation assured

SWIMMING

Threadbare look for Britain

There are no late changes in the 22 British swimmers ten from England's Yorkshire Bank sport and 12 Scots, who will participate in the three-day Arena Festival, which opens in Bonn this evening. They will find the quality of competing notably higher than in the three meets in Amersfoort, Paris and Strasbourg, with 32 countries represented here and five Olympic and ten European champions already warming-up to the Frankfurt short-course event...

LACROSSE

Promotion a priority By Peter Tatlow The All England Women's Lacrosse Association's need over the past few years to increase promotion of their game has become a top priority since the Sports Council doubled their grant last November. First step in the endeavour came this week with the appointment of Janet O'Neill as the All England Development Officer...

Promotion a priority

At the bottom level of the League, he said that promotion was the answer, following the pattern of virtually all major European nations. He has various possible formats for regionalization, which could include bringing in the Goles League clubs. Divisions would be set at local, regional and national levels, with the top level being a pyramid of clubs...

Trumplings of the moguls

Furthermore, the game has never been held in greater numbers than this year. The horrors of the spring, followed by the self-interested trumplings of football moguls throughout the country, have gone to that, it is unquestionably, time to call the cavalry. Satchi & Satchi became involved in football by acquiring Spurs as a client...

The balance of power

But the old structure of the league keeps the balance of power with the weak. The voting system gives one vote to each first and second division club, and eight more shared by the rest. If the weak clubs just win a season, they need just six second division clubs to work with the lower division...

Lambourn's winning family double



Oppidan (right), seen here challenging Midnight Count, is earmarked for Cheltenham's festival meeting

programme of hunter-chases. Both brothers went to school at Radley. Oliver is perhaps the more fanatical sportsman of the pair. 'I've got to be really sick,' he went on, 'as I only got one O level. But seriously I was too busy with my sport. I was in the ringer 15 for three years and was also mad on cricket, rackets and athletics. At one point he even considered a career in soccer, but the idea was knocked on the head by Michael Gluckstein, the chairman of Charlton Athletic who told him that 'the chance of a public schoolboy making a living in league football is about 100-1'.

The story of Venture To Cognac And I also landed the treble of the Cheltenham and Liverpool Foxhunters and the Horse and Hound Cup at Stratford on Avon. Like his brother, Sherwood senior was also champion amateur in the 1978-79 season. After leaving school he spent a year in Australia, six months with his father, who at that time was training a few horses under permit on a farm he had bought near Banbury and then about the same time with Gavin Pritchard-Gordon at Newmarket. 'Gavin's wife, Coral, then recommended me to Arthur Moore. I spent four years over there and had the greatest fun. I had a sort of glorified head lad, box driver and everything. We're still the greatest friends. Arthur is godfather to my 16-month-old daughter and also my chief contact. He found The Breener for me,' the trainer said.

The Sherwood brothers, Oliver (left) and Simon

The Sherwood brothers, Oliver (left) and Simon

YACHTING

Australians are the favourites

Australia II and her larger sister Australia III, the two Alan Bond Sydney America's Cup contenders start at joint favourites to win the 12 metre World championship which gets under way off Fremantle today. Not only are these two Ben Lexcen designs competing on their own waters but the two crews have shown during last Sunday's practice race that they are quite prepared to race as a team to squeeze out the competition in particular America II, the 12 metre representing the New York Yacht Club.

Unbeaten Spark are out on their own

With the demise of Hillingdon Ladies as a competitive force, Spark have established themselves as the new force in the Royal Bank women's league in England. Their current dominance of the scene was emphasized at the weekend when they beat Ashcombe, their nearest rivals. Spark are undefeated in the league and have also reached the quarter-finals of the Royal Bank Cup. How much their renaissance owes to Hillingdon's absence from the English scene will now never be known. 'We are very disappointed that Hillingdon are not there this season,' Martin Bart, the Spark coach, said. 'It would have been a very good thing for English volleyball if they had been there, and it would have been very interesting for us to see who was the stronger.'

Faldo looks for a way back to top

American courses span a spectacular spectrum from the green splendours of Pinehurst and Augusta National Golf Club to the sea-girt glories of Cypress Point and Waialae. But it is the USA's more public courses in the USA which provide the most pleasure to club players and professional alike than the north and south links of Torrey Pines where the San Diego Open began yesterday. Bernard Kanger and Ken Brown, who have both made exceptional starts to their 1986 campaigns, and Nick Faldo, who is working hard to overcome his difficulties with a swing which produced horrible scores of 79 and 78 at Pebble Beach last week, join battle with the likes of Tom Watson and Ben Crenshaw on this cliff-top golfing wonderland which also has aspects of 'sea world'.

BADMINTON

Hall and Butler put game in the picture

The final of the Carlsberg English national championship ships - in which Darren Hall saved a match point to beat Steve Butler - was such a good vehicle for yesterday's Channel 4 television coverage that the entrepreneurs immediately announced further plans. Walker International, the promotions and management company which has signed Hall and Butler as well as 10 other leading British players this season, promising to boost incomes and television exposure, have now signed two more. They are Andy Goode and Gillian Gowers, two of England's leading doubles players. Both should shortly enjoy a rise in earnings as doubles events have been added to the world circuit prize money.

Volleyball

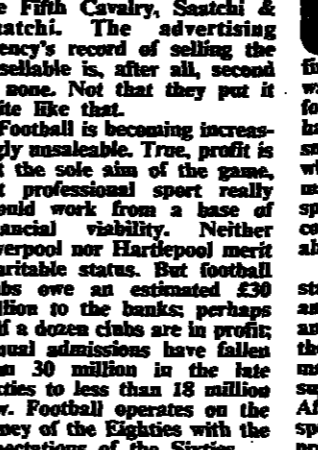
Christie Hazel, once the most feared of attackers, has retired in disillusionment, from competitive play. It is a sad end for a team which once held English volleyball in the palm of its hand. The mantle has fallen on Spark, with three current England internationals in Yvonne Kelly, Mandy Brine and Sandy Lister. Central to their emergency has been the return to regular play of Sylvia Cooper, a former international setter who used to play for Hillingdon. She gave up the game to start a family but has now become a vital part of Spark's success. 'She has made all the difference to us,' Bart says.

Bleak outlook

There will be no racing in Britain today and the prospects for a resumption tomorrow look bleak. Today's planned fixtures at Newbury, Ayr and Sedgfield have been lost due to heavy snow and frost. The Newbury stewards found the track unfit for racing yesterday because of 'lying snow' and they will hold an inspection at 2.45 today to determine the prospects for tomorrow's Schweppes meeting. At Ayr, frost is the problem. Yesterday's card was called off, and with more frost forecast the stewards will inspect at 11.30am. Canterbury's chances are described as 'remote'. The inspection will take place at 10.00am. Stewards report a dusting of snow. Stewards will inspect at 12 noon. Tomorrow's Irish meeting at Leopardstown features the Wessel Cable Champion Hurdle and with no frost in the ground hopes are high that the meeting will go ahead. preme Novices' Hurdle at Cheltenham. Sadly, this promising young horse's career ended with a fatal fall in the race won by Von Trappe at Cheltenham in December, after a spectacular first appearance over fences at Newbury the previous month. 'Mr Bott was marvellous,' the trainer continued, 'that happened on the Friday and on Saturday he was negotiating in Ireland to buy Drive'

Call for a Ueberroth to give the game a 'super' future

At the bottom level of the League, he said that promotion was the answer, following the pattern of virtually all major European nations. He has various possible formats for regionalization, which could include bringing in the Goles League clubs. Divisions would be set at local, regional and national levels, with the top level being a pyramid of clubs...



Michael Seely

Advertisement for Sarbarnes (Satchi & Satchi) featuring a 'Call for a Ueberroth to give the game a 'super' future' headline, a portrait of Michael Seely, and text discussing football promotion and league structure.



PERSONAL COLUMNS

A time for flowers. Interflora. More than words can say.

WILLIAMS The 3rd February... ASTON MARTIN... URGENTLY REQUIRED... CITY OF BIRMINGHAM POLYTECHNIC... HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LANDSCAPE

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MARRIAGES... DANNY & BELEN On Monday... BIRTHDAYS... GEOFF HARRIS 21st... SOUTHERN 21st... SHAPTO On February 1st... VALENTINE'S BALLOONS... FRIENDSHIP... TURNER On February 1st... WAREFIELD On February 5th... WELHAM Road... WELTON On 21st... WYLLIE On 21st

DEATHS... BRIGGS On 20th January... COOPER On 20th January... FRASER On 19th January... FULLER On 19th January... GREEN On 19th January... HENDERSON On 19th January... HUGHES On 19th January... JONES On 19th January... KELLY On 19th January... LEE On 19th January... MURPHY On 19th January... NICHOLS On 19th January... O'NEILL On 19th January... PEARSON On 19th January... ROBERTS On 19th January... SMITH On 19th January... THOMPSON On 19th January... WALKER On 19th January... WHITE On 19th January... WOOD On 19th January

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EXHIBITION OF VILAS AND APARTMENTS ON THE COSTA BLANCA



